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BAHRAIN

AMIR RECEIVES AMBASSADOR TO IRAN 24 OCT

JN241511 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1445 GMT 24 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 24 October--His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain, received here today Bahraini Ambassador to Iran Husayn Rashid as-Sabbagh.

Following the meeting, Mr as-Sabbagh stated that he reviewed with his highness the results of his meetings with Iranian officials. He added that his highness affirmed the necessity of developing relations between Bahrain and Iran.

The Bahraini ambassador to Iran returned here yesterday on an official mission lasting several days.

PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES IRAQI AMBASSADOR 24 OCT

JN241543 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1450 GMT 24 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 24 October--Bahraini Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah today received Iraqi Ambassador in Manama 'Abd ar-Razzaq Ibrahim Sa'id. Speaking to journalists after the meeting, the ambassador said that Shaykh Khalifah has further stressed Bahrain's desire to implement the Baghdad summit's resolutions and has further reiterated that Bahrain will reject all plans aimed at interfering in the Arab Gulf area on the pretext of preserving the area's security. The Iraqi ambassador reaffirmed that Iraq will continue to carry out its national role in supporting the Arab nation's causes. He added: The Iraqi military units are ready to go to any part of the Arab land if the pan-Arab duty calls.

KUWAIT

FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS RELATIONS WITH IRAN 'GOOD'

LD241446 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1210 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah today described Kuwait's relations with Iran as good despite a certain coolness recently. After meeting the Iranian ambassador here, the Kuwait minister said that relations between the two Gulf countries are good "and will continue to be so." He told journalists, without going into details, that he discussed bilateral relations with Ambassador Ali Sham Ardakani.

Relations between the two countries cooled after Iranian religious leaders denounced the deportation from Kuwait last month of an Iranian religious personality.

OMAN

OFFICIAL CRITICIZES CUBAN LEADER'S SPEECH AT UN

JN241552 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1415 GMT 24 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Muscat, 24 October--Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani Foreign Ministry under secretary, expressed his satisfaction with the success achieved by the Arab issue during the current session of the UN General Assembly, saying: The great political gains achieved by the Arab delegations on the international level were manifested by the increasing international understanding of the Palestinian people's issue. In a statement upon his arrival in Muscat today from New York, where he attended the UN General Assembly session, Al-'Alawi said he expected the beginning of the coming year to be a new phase in UN efforts to solve the Middle East problem on new bases.

Al-'Alawi criticized the speech delivered to the UN General Assembly by Cuban leader Fidel Castro, saying: In general, the speech did not voice the policies of the nonaligned states, although the Cuban leader alleged something to this effect. The Omani Foreign Ministry under secretary described the speech as expressing Cuban policy, saying Cuban policy is aimed at moving the nonaligned movement toward world communism schemes.

Al-'Alawi pointed to the discussions and contacts conducted in New York with the Arab delegations and the delegations of the region's states in particular, saying: These meetings centered on relations between Oman and these states, as well as coordination among the region's states on important issues.

PDRY

CHAIRMAN ISMA'IL STOPS IN TASHKENT, ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD241630 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD/EA

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, arrived in Moscow this afternoon on an official and friendly visit to the USSR leading a high-ranking party and government delegation at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers.

Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il was accorded a well-attended official reception. At the head of those welcoming him at Vnukovo Airport in Moscow was Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet; Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo and foreign minister; Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Politburo and minister of defense; Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Politburo; and a number of senior Soviet party and state officials.

Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il stopped in Tashkent yesterday on his way to Moscow. He was received on arrival there by Comrade Sharaf Rashidov, candidate member of the Politburo and CPSU first secretary in Uzbekistan, and a number of other Soviet officials.

Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il is accompanied on his visit to the USSR by brothers Muhammad Salih Muti', member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee; Salim Salih Muhammad, candidate member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister; 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar, candidate member of the Political Bureau and defense minister; 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Central Committee and industry minister; Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Central Committee and installations minister.

Soviet Reportage

For Soviet reportage on the visit to the USSR by 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the PDRY, see the Middle East & North Africa section of the 25 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SAUDI ARABIA

DEFENSE MINISTER: PALESTINIAN PROBLEM NOT LINKED TO OIL POLICY

LD241147 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 22 Oct 79 p 1 LD

['Abdallah Idris report: "Amir Sultan: Arabs Capable of Defending Their Countries Without Foreign Intervention; No Saudi Forces in Bahrain"]

[Excerpts] Jidda--Saudi Minister of Defense and Aviation Amir Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has denied the existence of Saudi forces in Bahrain. He said: This is a false allegation. But Saudi strength on Saudi territory is strength for Bahrain. Speaking about Saudi Arabia's good relations with its Gulf neighbors, Amir Sultan said: Cordial visits are exchanged between the kingdom and Bahrain and the Arab brothers, particularly in the Gulf. We go to them and they come to us. The amir denied that there is an emergency. On the contrary, he said, the meetings are continuous and are part of the continuing cooperation between the kingdom and all its brothers. Referring to the "Omani plan" to protect Gulf security, Amir Sultan said: The Arabs are capable of defending their countries without any foreign intervention.

Amir Sultan ruled out the possibility that Saudi Arabia will link the Palestinian problem to oil production policy. He said: I believe that linking the Palestinian problem [to oil production policy] is not always in our interest. For this reason there is no linkage but there are efforts, both political and economic, to serve the cause.

With regard to Saudi-U.S. relations and the Saudi stand on such relations, Amir Sultan said: These relations have been greatly affected since Saudi Arabia rejected the Camp David agreements and what followed them. The amir however stressed the importance of the United States as a superpower and ruled out the possibility of the United States changing its policy toward Saudi Arabia.

The Saudi defense minister denied that there is a period of slackness in Arab relations and policies. Commenting on rumors to this effect, he said: There is no such slackness. After the Baghdad summit, conferences of Arab foreign and economic ministers were held in order to strengthen the Arab stand and Arab armed forces. The upcoming summit conference will be a continuation of the previous Arab conferences.

We are used to hearing such rumors and falsehoods. The Arab leaders have always accustomed their peoples to harmony and solidarity. The forthcoming Arab summit to be held shortly will prove Arab solidarity to the world.

Amir Sultan made these statements at the commencement held at the Air Defense College for the graduation of 140 officers, NCO's and soldiers.

TUNISIAN PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD241146 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] Jidda--Habib Bourguiba Jr, private adviser to His Excellency President of Tunisia Habib Bourguiba, said that his present visit to the kingdom falls within the framework of fraternal relations linking the two sister countries on all levels. He also said that consultations between the two countries were continuing on all issues of interest to the Arab area in particular and the world in general. Habib Bourguiba Jr said he has a message from his excellency the Tunisian president to His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz which includes all the affection and esteem his excellency holds for the king. He has added that his majesty had expressed his appreciation for President Bourguiba's and the Tunisian people's efforts toward Arab and Muslim unity.

Meets Prince Fahd

LD231230 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister, at 1230 today received at the royal court in Jidda the Tunisian delegation headed by Habib Bourguiba Jr, private adviser to the Tunisian president. The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard.

UAE

PRESIDENT RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM PLO'S 'ARAFAT

JN232117 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 2100 GMT 23 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 23 October--UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a written message from PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat dealing with the latest developments in the Palestinian issue and the Arab stand. The message was conveyed by PLO representative in the UAE Ribhi 'Awad when he was received by His Highness Shaykh Zayid here this evening.

Following the meeting, Ribhi 'Awar stated that he reviewed with His Highness Shaykh Zayid Arab-Iranian relations in general and Iranian-Gulf relations in particular. He added that he briefed his highness on the results of the recent visit to Tehran made by a Palestinian delegation headed by Abu Jihad, member of the Fatah Central Committee and commander of the Al-'Asifah forces. He also briefed his highness on the emergency meeting of PLO representatives in the Gulf states. Mr Ribhi 'Awad said that His Highness Shaykh Zayid praised the role being played by the PLO in establishing Arab-Iranian relations that go beyond neighborliness to relations of brotherhood under the canopy of Islam and total concern for nonintervention in domestic affairs.

AS-SADAT MEETS WITH AMERICAN BUSINESSMEN

NC241428 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1325 GMT 24 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 24 October--President Anwar As-Sadat met at the Al-Qanatir resthouse this afternoon with members of the joint U.S.-Egyptian committee of businessmen. He made a statement welcoming the American and Egyptian businessmen. He said that this gathering of businessmen reflects the extent of the U.S.-Egyptian friendship and the understanding our American friends are showing.

As-Sadat said: With your help we will turn this area of war, ruin and destruction into one of love, peace and friendship. He added: Despite our suffering, peace, love and friendship will always win. We will make Cairo one of the world's biggest capital investment centers.

As-Sadat further said: We have received material and moral aid from the United States. We must, therefore, express our gratitude to the Americans. As-Sadat expressed his thanks to the United States for help in clearing the Suez Canal. He said that Suez Canal income next year will total 1 billion Egyptian pounds. He said that next year Egypt will become an OPEC country and our production will reach 1 million barrels daily.

As-Sadat expressed hope that U.S. technology will contribute expertise to solving our problems. He voiced hope that the Egyptian-U.S. friendship will include various production spheres in Egypt so that this cooperation will bring about successful results within the framework of love, peace and friendship. In conclusion, As-Sadat asked the members of the U.S. delegation to convey his love and gratitude to every man and woman in the United States. As-Sadat's meeting with members of the Egyptian-U.S. joint businessmen committee began this afternoon and lasted for an hour. Minister of State for Economic Cooperation Jamal an-Nazir attended the meeting.

AS-SADAT MEETS ISRAELI PEACE NOW DELEGATION

NC242020 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1722 GMT 24 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 24 October--This afternoon at the Barrages resthouse, President Anwar as-Sadat met with the Israeli Peace Now delegation currently visiting Cairo. The 1-hour meeting was attended by Minister of State for Youth Dr 'Abd al-Hamid Hasan.

Following the meeting, the head of the delegation, 'Omri Padan, said that the meeting was warm and candid and that several topics pertaining to peace were discussed. He added: The Peace Now movement agrees with President as-Sadat that a comprehensive peace will be achieved in the Middle East. The head of the delegation said that the movement proposed the convening of a symposium in Israel, under the title "A New Outlook to the Middle East," to discuss various problems of interest to Egypt and Israel. The Peace Now delegation arrived in Cairo Monday on a 6-day visit to Egypt. During the visit, it will meet People's Assembly speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali. The delegation will leave Cairo for Tel Aviv Saturday.

ISRAELI DEFENSE MINISTER WEIZMAN RETURNS TO CAIRO

NC242131 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2105 GMT 24 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 24 October--Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman returned to Cairo this evening to attend the meeting of the Egyptian-Israeli military committee, which will be held tomorrow morning to discuss arrangements for Israel's withdrawal from Sinai. Weizman was met at the airport by Chief of Staff of the Egyptian Armed Forces Lt Gen Ahmad Sadawi.

President as-Sadat is expected to receive Weizman tomorrow. The Israeli defense minister will hand President as-Sadat the Israeli prime minister's reply to his message, which had been sent with Weizman.

The Israeli defense minister cut short his visit to Egypt to attend the Knesset session held yesterday to vote on a motion of no-confidence in Begin's government.

KHALIL ARRIVES IN LONDON, MAKES STATEMENT TO PRESS

NC241601 Cairo MENA in English 1530 GMT 24 Oct 79 NC

[Text] London, Oct 24, (MENA)--Premier and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil arrived here this afternoon from Salzburg on a three-day visit to London. The Egyptian ambassador in London, Mr Samih Anwar, received Premier Khalil at the airport. In statements to the press on his arrival to London, Premier Khalil explained points of difference between the Egyptian and Israeli sides to the autonomous government negotiations. He also dealt with points of agreement in the viewpoints of the two sides. We came here to meet tomorrow with United States President's envoy to the Middle East Robert Strauss and Israeli Interior Minister Yosef Burg to discuss developments of the negotiations up to the last meeting held in Alexandria, Dr Khalil said, adding that points of difference will be raised during the talks. We shall attempt to work out a plan for the next six months and we hope to reach results acceptable to all parties, the prime minister said.

KHALIL SAYS NO NEED YET FOR AS-SADAT-CARTER-BEGIN SUMMIT

NC241915 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1740 GMT 24 Oct 79 NC

[Text] London, 24 October--The following are the proceedings of the press conference given by Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil today on his arrival at Heathrow airport, which he began by saying: You know that we came here to meet tomorrow with Ambassador Robert Strauss and Dr Yosef Burg. I believe the three of us will discuss the developments in the negotiations up to the last meeting held in Alexandria. We will discuss the differences in viewpoints. We will try to work out a plan for the next 6 months, and we hope to reach some kind of result.

Dr Mustafa Khalil then began answering journalists' questions. The first question was about the possibility of a summit meeting between President as-Sadat, President Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin. Dr Khalil said: As I said before, if these negotiations do not achieve any progress at their present level, then I believe a summit meeting will be held. However, for the moment, there is no need for such a meeting.

Asked what he expected from the London meeting, Dr Khalil said: This meeting was proposed by Ambassador Strauss the last time I met with him. It was Ambassador Strauss' idea that this meeting be held before the next session of the autonomy talks, which will be held in Herzliyya at the end of November or the beginning of December. Ambassador Strauss proposed that the heads of the three delegations meet to review the progress in the negotiations, discuss the points of difference and work out a plan for the next stage.

Dr Khalil was asked about the points of agreement. He said: There were points on which agreement was reached. We agreed in principle on the procedures but differed when it came to discussing details. For example, we agreed that the elections should be free. However, when we began to discuss the ways and means of insuring free elections, differences arose because naturally free elections cannot be held while there is a military government.

We also discussed the supervision of the elections. We discussed the possibility of international supervision or supervision by the parties concerned, but no definite agreement has been reached so far. We also discussed the question of the electoral constituencies because they must be defined in order to hold elections. Egypt's view, naturally, is that East Jerusalem should be an electoral constituency because it is inhabited by Palestinian Arabs, who must have the right to elect their representatives.

We also agreed that political activity must be permitted to enable the citizens to express their opinions. We believe that political activity must be exercised through the formation of political parties. On this subject, there were differences over the types of parties that would exercise this political activity. Dr Khalil added: There are differences over the autonomy powers. Egypt's view is that the Camp David agreements provide for the abolition of the Israeli military and civilian government following the formation of the elected autonomous authority. In addition, the powers of the Israeli military and civilian authorities must be completely transferred to the elected autonomous authority. In this regard, we insist that the elected autonomous authority should have legislative, judicial and administrative powers. Here, naturally, there are differences in views between the Egyptian and Israeli sides. We do not see autonomy as acting like a municipal council or something of this sort. The powers of the Israeli military government must be transferred to the elected Palestinian autonomous authority.

Dr Khalil noted that another point that contributed toward an extremely difficult attitude was Israel's insistence on considering autonomy applicable only to the people. He said that at the recent plenary meeting in Alexandria, he refused to accept the report submitted by the two working teams because Israel wanted to introduce a clause saying that autonomy was for the people and not the territory.

His excellency added: Naturally, the Egyptian side, supported by the U.S. side, did not accept this interpretation. Our interpretation of the Camp David agreements is that they provide for full Palestinian autonomy. There is also another point: The Israeli interpretation means the exclusion of other Palestinians living outside the West Bank and Gaza. There are Palestinians living in other countries and Palestinians who have obtained citizenship from other countries.

Dr Khalil further said there were serious differences over the issue of settlements. The Egyptian and U.S. views on this issue are in agreement. We strongly protested against the Israeli Government's new decision to allow Israelis to purchase privately-owned Arab land because we believe that under military rule and with continued digging of wells, the land's owners will have no just chance to retain it. Under these circumstances, in which we are seeking peace, Israel is indeed exacerbating the situation and complicating the negotiating process. Khalil stressed that these issues would be a topic of discussion at tomorrow's meeting.

Asked what could be achieved in 1 day's talks in London, Khalil said that much would be achieved, because we know precisely the differences in views. We also have the Camp David agreements, and our stand is that they must be honored in letter and spirit, and must also be interpreted soundly, as we are doing. Regarding the presentation of new proposals during the London talks, Khalil said this depended on the nature of the talks he would hold with Strauss tomorrow and the tripartite talks later.

Khalil pointed out that during the entire negotiations it was the Egyptian side that had been putting forth views right from the start. As a matter of fact, during the working teams' meetings, we always submitted new ideas for discussion, but the Israeli side insisted on a certain interpretation that did not help the negotiations make much progress.

Asked his views on Strauss' statement that there were big differences in views, Khalil said: I do not know exactly how to describe these differences in views. However, since Strauss said that the differences were big, I agree with him that there is a gap and that it must be bridged. Asked whether the Palestinians were invited to attend the negotiations, Khalil said that the Camp David agreements extended an invitation to the Palestinians to participate. The Palestinians are called upon to participate in the negotiations at all times, but they refuse.

Asked whether the PLO was invited, Khalil said that the latest invitation was President as-Sadat's message that Reverend Jesse Jackson received during his recent meeting with As-Sadat in Cairo and which Jackson conveyed to Yasir 'Arafat, who refused. Asked whether things were better today than when the talks began, Khalil said: From my own experience with the Israeli side during the negotiations, in which I have participated from the beginning, each side has insisted on its stand. Through U.S. help and participation in the negotiations, we reached the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. I believe that through U.S. help and participation we can reach a result acceptable to the Palestinians in principle because we are not the main party concerned in these negotiations.

MUTAWALLI DELIVERS AS-SADAT ADDRESS TO SUEZ GOVERNORATE

NC241335 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1145 GMT 24 OCT 79 NC

[Text of speech delivered by Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Engineer Sulayman Mutawalli on behalf of President Anwar as-Sadat at a celebration held in Suez City on 24 October to mark the 6th anniversary of the city's resistance to the Israeli forces' attempt to invade and besiege the city during the 1973 October War]

[Text] Brothers, sons of the Suez people: If 24 October is the day of Suez, then we believe, when celebrating throughout the month of October the anniversary of the 10 Ramadan victories, that this is the day of all Egypt because of the significance of the magnificent steadfastness of the valiant city. What added to the splendor and strength of this steadfastness is that it took place within the framework of the glorious October--Ramadan--victories. These victories gave Egypt and the Arab nation a glimmer of hope for a prosperous future based on national dignity and prestige. They gave a glimmer of hope of following the road which we are treading now with all pride--the road of regaining the good earth, the road of peace; the road of restoring Arab rights and of welfare and prosperity.

If the valiant people of Suez were able on this day, despite their limited capacities, to prove to the world that the will of the people is stronger than the arms of destruction and war, then the matter goes far beyond mere steadfastness in a military battle. Suez adopted its heroic stand on this day to express the attitude of all the people of Egypt. It was through Suez that Egypt spoke to the entire world on 24 October. Egypt--army, people and leadership--spoke on this day to remind the entire world that a nation which is the cradle of civilization is always capable of setting an example and that in war as well as peace it is capable of upholding what is right, foiling what is false and enriching life with national dignity and patriotic prestige. Therefore, in conveying my congratulations to the noble people of Suez on this day when you are celebrating your holiday, I am in fact conveying congratulations to all Egypt--its armed forces, soldiers, officers and people, men, women, youths and children. On 24 October 1973, Suez was not merely a precious part of Egypt; it represented all Egypt.

Brother citizens of Suez: The dear anniversary falls today within the framework of decisive events which will determine the course of history in this sensitive area of the world for many centuries.

This is a precious anniversary because the pioneering, courageous action which our area is now witnessing along the road of establishing a just and comprehensive peace based on the liberation of the Arab land and solving the Palestinian question is the result of glorious days in Ramadan 1973 when precious blood blended with the grains of the precious soil. Suez feels proud of this action today because of its contribution to it. It was generous in its sacrifices and efforts.

Brother citizens: When building the future, something which has become possible and even certain, we must learn lessons from the recent past--lessons that are actually the result of the achievements of our heritage and traditions. We must benefit from these lessons to build a prosperous future which will be in fact a continuation of a glorious past despite the clouds which have eclipsed it at times.

When recalling the immortal days during which we restored the position, dignity and prestige of the Arab nation, these heroic and legendary actions, which history will record as a miracle that paved the way for an anticipated hope, will always be remembered. They are heroic actions tantamount to a miracle, highlighting the following concepts and beliefs:

1. Faith in right leads to steadfastness. The steadfastness of Suez on this day 6 years ago perhaps springs from and conforms with the performance of the Egyptian fighter in the glorious war of victory. This performance not only defeated the calculations of the computers but also exceeded all expectations. The steadfastness of Suez city and all Egypt sets an example to the free peoples of the world and to those who cherish peace. Egypt's struggle during Ramadan--October--was based on the Egyptian right and also the Arab right to land and life. It was this right which prompted Egypt for thousands of years to resist many invaders and ambitious people and put them to rout, unable to confront the strong will of resistance--the will of a people who decided to live and were consequently given life.

2. The price of the free will is precious blood. The steadfastness of Suez within the framework of the great crossing by Egypt and by the Arab nations behind it from the darkness of defeat and shame is the result of a firm and deep faith of the noble people that the free will is the spring of life. The free will of the people who settled on the banks of the Nile produced a civilization which has illuminated the entire world for more than 70 centuries. During these thousands of years, the experience of this proud people proved that the eras of prosperity were the eras when the will was liberated and that the eras of recession and suffering were periods when an alien power tried to dominate and control the will of the people.

History will record that Egypt's modern renaissance began with the 23 July revolution, which liberated the will of Egypt from imperialism, despotic monarchy and exploitative feudalism. History will record that our modern renaissance began a holy march with the 15 May revolution when the will of Egypt was liberated from the centers of power, agents of destruction and foreign interference and from the forces anxious to shape the destiny of this people. History will record that our modern renaissance made a great surge forward when we achieved the glorious October victories that opened before us the road of peace, building and democracy--the road of the free will which enabled Egypt to move along the right course leading to secure and prosperous life far from slogans and out-biddings and free of all sources of rancor and hatred.

The liberation of this will has put an end to a long period of suffering and marked the beginning of a new phase, a real construction through planning and implementation based on science and faith. The aim is to give our people a life full of hope and a future that will fulfill this hope. The great October victories have given us this free will to proceed with this construction process to eliminate the accumulating effects of successive wars in which our country sacrificed many of its sons and many of the requirements for survival.

Brother compatriots, it is this free will which gives us the strength and ability to attack problems and move ahead toward a green revolution, large-scale development and modernization of industry, a revolution in the implementation of many projects, success of the economic open door policy, and resolute application of all the elements of progress and modern technology. It is this free will, brothers, which enables us to exert more efforts to give more depth to our democracy and to promote a sound party life. It is this same will which enables us to revolutionize local government and make it possible for the people to govern themselves, away from the central government.

This free will, brother compatriots, is our asset in dealing with the problems of housing, in promoting new societies, laying the foundation of the economic structure which is essential for the success of all economic and social projects. All these functions are our means of achieving social justice and consolidating social peace and national unity, as well as safeguarding the traditions and heritage of the people.

3. Self-denial and sacrifice are matters of destiny. The glorious Ramadan--October victories, including the immortal Suez battle and the subsequent victories that were achieved with the power of justice as well as the power of arms, all these victories are to remind the Arab man--from the Gulf to the ocean--that the road of sacrifice and self-denial is a difficult one--but one that gives life. Therefore, only those destined to follow this road can take it. Egypt has thus played a pioneering role. It was the heart and protective shield of the Arab nation. Egypt, its people everywhere, in every field and in the armed forces, every man, woman and child, realized that it was Egypt's destiny to pave the way for the Arab, African and other people to live in peace and security. This is why Egypt has sacrificed and given so much. Egypt has offered its sacrifices to the Arab nation and all free nations everywhere and it does so willingly and sincerely, as a strong contribution to a lofty human structure. We laid the foundations of this structure in Ramadan October to give ourselves and others life and hope in an atmosphere of freedom and dignity, away from hate and outbiddings. These sacrifices have enabled Egypt to take the road of peace from a position of strength. We have taken bold and firm steps toward comprehensive peace within the framework of specific principles supported by the whole world: Liberation of all Arab territories, ending the military occupation of the West Bank and Gaza, establishing self-rule there and enabling the Palestinian people to determine their own fate. We thus honor our pledge and put the Palestinian people on the right course.

Brothers and sisters of Suez, from the steadfastness of the Suez people, which is an expression of the steadfastness of the entire country, and proceeding from the glorious victories of the Ramadan October war, we have begun a national, realistic, wise and courageous course. This path is leading us to construction and progress and away from destruction and backwardness. This path is based on conscious strength and deep faith. Thus, we have learned a great lesson and capable policy. We can see four mammoth achievements on this patch.

1. We are completing preparations for a construction plan to be carried out for high-rate development. This plan will achieve for our people the standard of living and civilization to which we aspire. The whole world supports this plan and offers expertise and resources to achieve prosperity on Egypt's soil and to build a better life for its sons. This plan depends on the credit of confidence that our economy acquires through complete fulfillment of our commitments and the achievement of high-rate development.

2. The restoration of our beloved land of Sinai with all its resources and our heritage there.

The free world shared with us in our celebration of the restoration of the Arab land. Stages of withdrawal from the good earth followed. Withdrawal from the holy places of Saint Catherine's will take place next month. The first stage of withdrawal from Ra's Muhammad-Al-'Arish will have taken place by January.

3. Courageous realistic steps on the road to liberating all the Arab territory and to back the Palestinian question. These are liberation steps whose success have crystalized in world support--from the United States, Europe, Africa and Asia--of the Arab right and the splendid efforts Egypt is making in the autonomy negotiations to achieve all the Palestinian rights beginning with autonomy and ending in self-determination.

4. A plan based on strengthening Egypt's armed forces and on developing war industries to insure our armed forces' requirements so that it will remain a shield to protect the Arab homeland, Egypt and the entire Arab nation. These positive achievements we are experiencing, supported by the entire free world, emphasize respect for Egypt, its policy as well as well as confidence in Egypt's people and their sound path. This became possible when your courageous city demonstrated steadfastness, our armed forces achieved victory, the blood of our martyrs mixed with the canal water and drenched the Sinai soil. Today we are putting an end to the sufferings of war. A new life is beginning in the ambience of peace. Suez, a beloved part of Egypt, is proceeding with the same firmness and determination toward construction and progress. Suez will always be a beloved city capable of building and sacrificing. The whole world supports Egypt and the construction it has begun. Our construction will be lofty, and its foundations will be pride, determination and faith--not only for Egypt and the Egyptian people but also for the entire Arab nation and people. Egypt has always been a shield and vanguard for the Arab nation and will remain so throughout the ages.

Brothers and sisters, I congratulate you on the anniversary of victory. I congratulate Egypt for honoring Suez and its people who are working hard for Egypt and the Egyptian people to fulfill our aspirations for a life full of freedom, peace and prosperity. "Work, soon God will observe your work, and his apostle and the believers." [Koran verse] May God's peace be with you.

AL-AKHBAR: NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY TO BE STRENGTHENED

LD241541 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 17 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Important Changes To Develop National Democratic Party"]

[Text] AL-AKHBAR has learned that President Anwar as-Sadat will make certain important changes aimed at developing the National Democratic Party [NDP] and enhancing its effectiveness so as to insure its cohesion with the masses and constructive participation in solving their problems. AL-AKHBAR has also learned that contracts are now under way to effect such development, that President Anwar as-Sadat will personally implement such changes and that he is particularly interested in developing and strengthening the NDP.

AS-SADAT REPORTEDLY RELIEVES INTERIOR MINISTER OF POST

JN242047 (Clandestine) Voice of the Egyptian People in Arabic to Egypt 1900 GMT 24 Oct 79 JN

[Text] The Kuwaiti daily AL-WATAN said yesterday that head of the treacherous Egyptian regime Anwar as-Sadat has decided to evacuate all army units from Cairo and has also relieved his interior minister, Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il, of his post. This decision came in light of the deteriorating and tense situation between army and police units.

In a dispatch from Cairo, AL-WATAN added that Isma'il was asked to remain in his post until he is quietly removed as part of an imminent cabinet reshuffle, most likely to occur in November after celebrations marking the second anniversary of As-Sadat's visit to occupied Palestine.

AL-WATAN said that As-Sadat has ordered that two units of the shock force be removed from the Cairo suburb of Nasr to Aswan in southern Egypt. Hence, As-Sadat will depend mainly on the Republican Guard and the central security forces, which are part of the Interior Ministry. AL-WATAN said the friction between army and police units began some time ago when the police detained a wife of one of the shock force officers, an event which led to further repercussions and clashes between the two sides.

UN ENVOY ON PALESTINIAN ISSUE, ISRAELI ACTIONS IN LEBANON

LD240923 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 21 Oct 79 pp 1, 10 LD

[Untitled Levon Keshishian report]

[Text] United Nations, 20 October--Dr 'Simat 'Abd al-Majid, head of the Egyptian permanent delegation to the United Nations, has stressed the need to solve the Palestinian refugee problem. He said that a genuine solution to this human tragedy can be achieved only within the framework of a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East problem--a settlement which would restore to the Palestinian people their inalienable rights in accordance with the UN resolutions and, in this connection, particularly Resolution 194, issued in 1948. Dr 'Abd al-Majid, speaking before the political committee in the debate on the report of the commissioner general of the Relief and Works Agency for Refugees, said that the failure to implement the UN resolutions on the Palestinian issue and the Middle East problem for years had plunged the area into destructive wars that threatened world peace and security and brought destruction upon the area. He pointed out that the Middle East is now at a crossroads: It could either take the path to permanent peace, which would restore to the Palestinians their inalienable legitimate rights and preserve the security and peace of all the area's states or it could revert to the state of tension and instability which prevailed in the area for a long time, and the consequences of that would be suffered by the whole world.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid expressed his regret over the world community's failure to cover the deficit in the budget of the refugee relief organization. He said that Egypt, despite the economic difficulties it is facing as a result of its pan-Arab role regarding the Palestinian problem, has contributed and will continue to contribute aid by giving assistance to Palestinian refugees or through the refugee relief and works organization. He pointed out that 13,209 Palestinian students are receiving scholarships in Egyptian universities. He emphasized that Egypt will continue the same policy in the future, and its educational and other institutions will always remain open to Palestinian students. He said that Egypt is always prepared to support the PLO. Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that Egypt, which has strongly denounced Israel's repeated attacks on Lebanon and violent operations which have resulted in the death of innocent people, emphasizes that such actions are completely at variance with the peaceful efforts being made to achieve a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

The head of the Egyptian permanent delegation pointed out that these military operations increase the Palestinian people's sufferings and exacerbate the financial position of the Relief and Works Agency for Refugees because of the new burden caused by the displacement of refugees and the destruction of the facilities set up by the agency.

MINISTER ON THREATS TO GULF REGION, IRAN'S ATTITUDE

LD231047 Riyadh AR-RIYAD in Arabic 17 Oct 79 p 9 LD

[Untitled interview granted by Iraqi Revolution Command Council member and Minister of Industry and Minerals Tahir Tawfiq to Khalid Batarafi--date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] How serious are the foreign threats to invade the Gulf area, allegedly because of the existence of a security vacuum there, and what are the safeguards that could prevent the implementation of some people's plans to take control of the oilfields and occupy them by force?

[Answer] The Arab nation represents a major and influential economic power; it owns a strategic commodity--oil--on which the continued running of the European industrial machine and life in the West in general depends. The Arab people, who have achieved substantial progress in the political, economic and scientific spheres, are capable of controlling and protecting their wealth. The threat by some countries that they are capable of taking control of Arab oil is merely political "heresy" and ridiculous muscle-flexing, because the Arabs are capable of defending their oil and wealth, which must be subject to their will. If the United States or anybody else is engaged in muscle-flexing and preparing forces for military intervention, the Arabs for their part are also preparing themselves to bury those forces if they contemplate intervention.

[Question] Some Iranian leaders continue from time to time to make irresponsible statements, despite official denials of these statements by the legitimate Iranian authorities. How does Iraq view the situation?

[Answer] What is important to us as far as Iran is concerned is the Arab territories, whose character is determined by the Arab man. Likewise Kuwaiti territories, or Bahraini territories, or any other Arab territories are part of the Arab nation. Anybody who tries to violate the Arab people or Arab territories will find himself confronted by Iraq before he faces the army or people of those Arab territories.

We Will Fight the Soviets If They Contemplate Aggression Against the Kingdom

The Iraqi minister added: This is something that his excellency President Saddam Husayn confirmed more than 4 years ago--that is, at a time when our relations with the [Saudi Arabian] Kingdom were bad and, on the other hand, our relations with the Soviet Union were excellent. This happened when his excellency declared at a conference that Iraq would resist any Soviet intervention or aggression against the kingdom and that the Russians would find an Iraqi soldier facing every Russian soldier. I wish the Iranian revolution would devote its attention to its domestic problems and do something to give the Arab, Kurdish and Baluchi minorities their legitimate right to self-rule instead of interfering in the affairs of others. In any case, Iraq is prepared to send a military force--big or small--to support and help the brothers in Kuwait and Bahrain against any foreign threats from any quarter. Anyone who contemplates tampering with the safety and security of the area and the region's countries will be taught a lesson that he will never forget. We will cut off any vicious fingers that might contemplate meddling in our independent Arab countries.

[Question] But we must not forget that Khomeyni has more than once denied that these irresponsible statements reflect the views of the Iranian authorities, and so did Iranian Vice Prime Minister Dr Tabataba'i, who visited the area recently. Can we regard this as a sign encouraging optimism with regard to the Iranian stand toward the Gulf states?

[Answer] [Ayatollah] Rohani is a member of the Iranian Revolution Council and we must bear this in mind. However, we must not feel that we are facing [in Iran] a lawless jungle in which the irresponsible and the responsible exist side by side. We also hope that these statements and their denial or confirmation are not merely a tug of war. We wish stability would prevail in Iran so that we could know the authorities' real views.

[Question] As your excellency is a member of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council, can you tell us about the implications of recent events in Iraq?

[Answer] Most unfortunately there are external powers that are intent on harming us. I urge these powers, in the interests of the Arab struggle, common interest and common destiny, to stop interfering in others' affairs and to devote their efforts to the interests of the Arab struggle.

[Question] In a statement published a few days ago President Saddam Husayn called for the establishment of a front consisting of Iraq, Syria, Jordan and the Palestinians to compensate for Egypt's departure from the Arab course. How far have the efforts to achieve unity between Iraq and Syria gone and what steps have been taken to link the two states with Jordan and the Palestinians?

[Answer] We have always stressed the inevitability of the pooling of Arab efforts, the need for Arab solidarity and joint action and the importance of adherence to the Baghdad summit resolutions. The Baghdad summit provided all the measures to confront Zionism and to plug the gap caused by As-Sadat's treason and his falling into the Zionist trap. We in Iraq are committed to and continuously working to implement these resolutions.

[Question] The United States and Israel are demanding that the PLO stop its fedayeen operations inside the Zionist territories as a condition of recognizing it as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. What is your view of this?

[Answer] The objective justification for the PLO being the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people is that it takes up arms and struggles against Zionism and the usurpation of the Palestinian territories. The PLO and its fighting battalions must remain the spearhead of liberation in the continued armed conflict with the Zionist entity. It is inconceivable that the PLO give up its mission and only method [of achieving it]. We are well aware of the PLO leaders' belief in their principles. Any call for a halt to fedayeen operations is a conspiracy against the PLO aimed at bringing about its downfall historically and in practice.

[Question] What is your comment on the Omani proposal to bring in foreign forces to help protect the Strait of Hormuz?

[Answer] We oppose the Omani proposal by every means and we seek to abort it. We have made our stand clear on this subject; nobody can protect this area and maintain stability there except its own people through Arab cooperation--free from alliances--in the area.

[Question] As-Sadat accuses Iraq of dominating certain Palestinian organizations. What is your comment on this?

[Answer] As-Sadat has abandoned the Arab ranks and therefore whatever he says is wrong. We are against interference in the fedayeen organizations' affairs and continuously seek to insure that these organizations remain under the PLO umbrella. We have also continuously sought Arab aid for the Palestinians through collective efforts in support of their legitimate rights without trying to divide them or influence them.

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IRAQ

TALKS WITH JAMAICAN DELEGATION BEGIN 24 OCT

JN241657 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1650 GMT 24 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 24 October--Iraqi-Jamaican talks began here today. RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim headed the Iraqi side while Prime Minister Michael Manley headed the Jamaican side.

On the Iraqi side the discussions were attended by Tahir Tawfiq, RCC member and minister of industry and minerals, and several officials in the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Industry and Minerals and Oil. On the Jamaican side the discussions were attended by Horace Clarke, Jamaican minister of mining, energy and natural resources, and several officials in the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Finance and Minerals. The discussions focused on means to strengthen relations and promote cooperation between the two countries.

Mr Manley arrived in Baghdad this morning at the head of a delegation on an official visit of several days.

Oil Ministers Confer

JN241057 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0955 GMT 24 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 24 October--Iraqi RCC Member and Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim met here today with Jamaican Mining, Energy and Natural Resources Minister Horace Clarke. The two ministers discussed the possibility of cooperation between Iraq and Jamaica in the oil industry.

This meeting took place within the framework of the current talks being held by the Jamaican delegation headed by Prime Minister Michael Manley which arrived earlier today in Baghdad.

DEPUTY PREMIER LEAVES FOR MAURITANIA ON VISIT

JN240906 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0830 GMT 24 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 24 October--Iraqi RCC member and First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan left Baghdad this morning for Nouakchott heading a delegation on an official visit to Mauritania for several days. Ramadan said the visit "takes place within the framework of developing relations between the two fraternal countries in the economic, technical and political fields."

Ramadan added: While there we will sign a number of agreements on the establishment of joint companies and economic and technical cooperation to further consolidate the relations between Iraq and Mauritania.

KING HUSAYN RETURNS TO AMMAN FROM IRAQ

JN241246 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 24 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Husayn and the members of his delegation returned home today following a 2-day visit to Iraq during which his majesty held talks with President Saddam Husayn and other senior Iraqi officials on ways to consolidate joint Arab action and strengthen Arab steadfastness.

They also discussed preparations for the coming Arab summit to insure its success and to preserve the Arab solidarity exemplified by the Baghdad summit. The strategy for the Arab nation's international moves was also discussed.

HUSAYN DISCUSSES PALESTINIAN-ISRAELI ISSUE

AU231045 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1127 GMT 22 Oct 79 AU

[Hans Benedict commentary with recorded excerpt from interview granted by King Husayn to Benedict in Amman; beginning of Husayn statement in English with superimposed German translation--date not given]

[Excerpts] Husayn of Jordan is starting his compromise efforts exactly at the point where Dayan has failed. As he told us in an interview, Husayn wants to bring the PLO and the Israeli Government to a simultaneous mutual recognition and thus to joint negotiations on the future of the occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza. This, as we learned in Amman, could result in a pooling of numerous Arab and Israeli ideas and concepts leading up to a joint economic zone comprising Jordan and Israel, more or less after the pattern of the EEC.

Two events--Dayan's resignation and Husayn's efforts to bring about a compromise--have coincided accidentally as far as time is concerned, but in their substance they have much in common. Basically, the PLO is, militarily speaking, perhaps a somewhat over-rated opponent of Israel. However, it does effect a risk for Husayn because 9 years ago it attempted to overthrow the king. Both Dayan and Husayn believe that the PLO is politically at its strongest as long as Israel prevents it from participating in the negotiations on the Palestinian problem because this insures worldwide support for the PLO. Husayn and Dayan believe the PLO would be weakest if it were to participate in the negotiations, if it were compelled to participate in the negotiations, in order to be taken seriously in the international arena. In that case it would not be in a position to sabotage the negotiations.

That is an element in Husayn's concept for the next Arab summit conference, which will probably be held in the first half of November in Tunis. In our talks, Husayn categorically denied that there could be new, more drastic boycotts against Egypt, let alone a new war of attrition against Israel, as has been hinted at recently by Syrian president Hafiz al-Asad. Here is the key question for Husayn: You and PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat have officially decided to cooperate. Are you now in a position to influence the PLO to remove the two main obstacles of concern to Israel: discontinuing terrorist activities in Israel and renouncing the ideology of destroying Israel? By so doing it would virtually compel Israel to negotiate.

[Husayn--begin recording] I think what is necessary now above all is to induce Israel to come round as regards the Palestinians, for whom it has shown a total disregard so far. We really cannot very well ask the Palestinians to give up their resistance to the Israeli occupation and to relent as long as the Israelis continue their present policy of total disregard. There are plenty of examples of this: Israel's attitude in southern Lebanon, and Israel's attitude in the occupied territories. It is not only a question of Palestinian recognition of Israel but also a question of recognition of the Palestinian rights and claims by Israel.

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JORDAN

I do not think that the one should come first and then the other at some later time-- this must happen simultaneously. This is a concrete possibility. What is not possible is for the Palestinians to renounce their policy as long as Israel, for its part, does not do anything. [end recording]

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES, SEEKS EXPANDED RELATIONS

JN241435 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 24 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek arrived in Amman today on a 3-day visit to Jordan. The Polish minister told the JORDAN NEWS AGENCY correspondent that the visit is aimed at strengthening Jordanian-Polish relations and that Poland would like to expand these relations to cover all fields.

Minister Wojtaszek said: Jordanian-Polish relations have developed tangibly in recent years. We have a good recollection of Crown Prince Hasan's visit to Poland last year.

Minister Wojtaszek said that his discussions with Jordanian officials during this visit will cover several international political issues of mutual interest.

'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, acting foreign minister and information minister, said the visit will help give a forward push to the bilateral relations between the two friendly countries. He said: We hope the visit will be a suitable opportunity for the guest minister to get acquainted with Jordan's cultural and historical landmarks and Jordan's planned progress toward comprehensive developments. Abu 'Awdah said that the talks between the two sides all deal with bilateral relations and international issues, especially the Middle East question.

The guest minister was also met on arrival by the secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, several ministry officials, the Polish ambassador and the ambassadors of the socialist bloc countries in Amman.

Banquet Speeches

JN250645 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 25 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim has affirmed that Jordan is exerting efforts to reach a comprehensive settlement and to achieve a just peace in the Middle East with the participation of all sides concerned, including the PLO.

In a statement made yesterday during a banquet he hosted in honor of Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek, Ibrahim praised the Polish stands and support for Arab issues, especially the Palestinian cause. In his statement, Ibrahim also cited Crown Prince Hasan's visit to Poland, which contributed to stronger relations between the two states and to the conclusion of agreements in all fields.

In reply, the Polish minister affirmed his country's support for a solution to the Middle East crisis based on Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and on granting the Palestinian people their legitimate rights.

The Polish minister praised the friendly relations linking Jordan and Poland and the Jordanian people's achievements in building and developing their national economy.

CROWN PRINCE RECEIVES SOVIET PARLIAMENTARIANS

JN231603 Amman JNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 23 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 23 October--His Highness Crown Prince Hasan the regent today received Makhmadula Kholov, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the Presidium of the Tadzhik Soviet Socialist Republic, and the delegation accompanying him.

Kholov conveyed to his highness the regards of Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. Kholov expressed the Soviet Union's understanding of Jordan's stand and the Soviet Union's complete support for the Arab stand in its just demand for the necessity of Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and guaranteeing the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. Kholov also praised the friendly relations linking the Soviet and Jordanian peoples, relations which are being strengthened and consolidated through such meetings.

His Highness Crown Prince Hasan the regent then delivered a speech in which he expressed the importance of the Soviet Union's support for the Arab stand on the Middle East crisis. Crown Prince Hasan reviewed for the visiting delegation the stages of Israeli settlement on Palestinian lands, which has been going on for more than 100 years, starting with a few Zionist settlements during the Ottoman rule and ending in current attempts to build settlements in the West Bank, Golan Heights and the Gaza Strip, in addition to Israeli hegemony over southern Lebanon through attempts to make a second Balkans of the region and Israeli incitement of sedition and partition in the whole Middle East region.

His highness pointed to the continuous efforts being exerted by His Majesty King Husayn to achieve Arab solidarity and entrench it, maintain cohesion in the face of challenges and confront plots which are being concocted against the Arab nation. The meeting was attended by Senate President Bahjat Talhuni and the Soviet ambassador in Amman.

AR-RA'Y Editorial

JN240828 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 24 Oct 79 pp 1, 15 JN

[Editorial: "Soviet Interaction With the Facts of the Issue"]

[Excerpts] The visit of the Supreme Soviet delegation to Amman and the meetings it has had with His Majesty King Husayn and His Highness Crown Prince Hasan are a great opportunity for Soviet interaction with the developments and facts of the Middle East issue, which is now more clear than at any time before. One significant development is that Security Council Resolution 242 is no longer compatible with the circumstances in our region today. Therefore, any new international resolution forming the basis for a just and comprehensive settlement in the region must clearly and frankly acknowledge the national rights of the Palestinian people. No doubt, the Soviet Union is fully aware that the issue has reached a level where it cannot tolerate any further waste of time or interpretations of Resolution 242. The international community is unanimous that the guaranteeing of the national rights of the Palestinian people is the sole key to the establishment of just and comprehensive peace in the region. We now hope that the Soviet Union will play an effective role in backing Arab efforts "to start an international initiative" which will take the issue out of the Camp David whirlpool and steer it toward a course which will enable the Palestinians to exercise their national rights on their own land, and rid the darkness of occupation from the Arab territories, thus enabling peace to prevail in the region.

U.S. ENVOY HABIB MEETS SARKIS, TALKS TO REPORTERS

NC241240 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 24 Oct 79 NC

[Text] At 0900, President Ilyas Sarkis met with the U.S. envoy and adviser to the U.S. secretary of state, Mr Philip Habib, who was accompanied by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Middle East Affairs Morris Draper and the U.S. ambassador to Lebanon, Mr John Gunther Dean.

The U.S. envoy arrived in Lebanon yesterday at 1700 within the framework of a tour of a number of Middle East capitals. Mr Habib is on a factfinding mission concerning a permanent truce in southern Lebanon.

The meeting continued until 1030. After the meeting the U.S. envoy made a statement in which he said: [Habib--in English--begin recording] I was honored to be received by the president this morning and for the exchange of views I had come as a first stop on this trip that I've been asked to make to this part of the world and, naturally, I was here to seek the views of President Sarkis, for whom we have the highest regard and for whose views we are most grateful. As you know, we are operating within the general realm of support and seeking to support the efforts of the Lebanese Government and the efforts of the United Nations in accordance with the appropriate resolutions of the Security Council with respect to the problems of peace in Lebanon; and that's what brought me here and that's what will take me other places.

I had a very pleasant and very informative talk with President Sarkis as always; and I am very grateful for his taking the time to speak to me. [end recording] [announcer translates into Arabic]

ARAB LEAGUE'S KLIBI MEETS WITH SARKIS, MAKES STATEMENT

NC241518 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 24 Oct 79 NC

[Text] President Ilyas Sarkis held a luncheon in honor of Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi. The luncheon was held after the meeting between the president and Klibi at the presidential palace, which was attended by Prime Minister Salim al-Huss, Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus, and Arab League Assistant Secretary General As'ad al-As'ad.

This afternoon, the secretary general made a statement at the presidential palace in which he said: After meeting with Prime Minister al-Huss and after my working meeting this morning with my friend Fu'ad Butrus, I had the honor to be received by His Excellency President Sarkis at noon. We had a prolonged and profound exchange of views on the various aspects of the Lebanese problem. His excellency outlined the Arab agreement that is slated to be concluded during the forthcoming weeks in preparation for the Arab summit. This agreement is being made to present the Lebanese problem clearly and convincingly and in order to polarize [as heard] the agreement of all the Arab countries.

Asked to explain what he means by an Arab agreement on the south, the secretary general said: An Arab agreement will coordinate the relations between the legal authority and the Palestinian organization in southern Lebanon through the Arab League's intervention in the person of its secretary general, making the league, in effect, a third party to the dispute.

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LEBANON

VOL: SITUATION TENSE IN BEIRUT PORT, CLASHES IN SOUTH

NC241341 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 24 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Bayt Yahun and Bra'shit in southern Lebanon exchanged artillery fire all last night and until this morning. No reports on losses are available.

In Beirut, the security situation in the port area is still tense due to sniper fire by Syrian and Palestinian armed men from positions opposite the port area and As-Sayfi. Activity in the port area decreased as a result of gunfire. Cpl Sa'd Kharmah was fatally wounded and died on the way to the hospital. At noon activity in the port area was completely crippled.

VOICE OF HOPE REPORTS TENSION IN SIDON

NC241538 Marj 'Uyun Voice of Hope in Arabic 1400 GMT 24 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Reports from Sidon say a state of tension prevails between Syrian Ba'thists and communists in the city. This comes in the wake of reports saying that the USSR has decided to stop aid to the Al-Asad regime and is looking for other replacements in Syria. Why? Because the USSR believes that Al-Asad has peaked and that his power is declining rapidly.

VOL: THREE SOVIET ROCKETRY EXPERTS VISIT SOUTH

NC241325 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 24 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Reports from southern Lebanon say that three Soviet experts have inspected certain armed positions in southern Lebanon. They entered the southern area via Al-Biqa' and were accompanied by a Palestinian commander. The three Soviet experts are reportedly specialists in advanced rocketry.

TISHRIN WARNS AGAINST U.S. ENVOY HABIB'S LEBANON MISSION

JN241100 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0845 GMT 24 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpts] Damascus, 24 October--The newspaper TISHRIN today comments on the 10th Arab summit and Philip Habib's mission in the Middle East. The paper says: Whenever there are signs of a positive Arab move against Israel and imperialist interests, Washington takes action or asks someone else to take action to dampen this move and thus confuse and divide the Arabs so as to divert them from the policy serving their cause.

Although the whole world knows the extent of U.S. involvement in the Lebanese crime, which has been going on for years, Washington announced yesterday that its new envoy to Lebanon, Philip Habib, is going there to obtain "the latest ideas" about adequate ways to secure peace in Lebanon. But it is no longer a secret that the real reason for the current U.S. move is the impending Arab summit on Lebanon.

We the Arabs are not surprised by the familiar American behavior. We are familiar with its twisted methods and hostile plans against us and our rights. We cannot but warn everyone to remain alert in the face of such a move.

CYPRUS PRESIDENT KIPRIANOU CONTINUES TALKS WITH AL-ASAD

JN242200 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 24 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpts] Damascus--President Spiros Kiprianou and his wife called on President Hafiz al-Asad and his wife at the latter's home at 1900 today. During the meeting, the two presidents discussed issues of joint interest to Syria and Cyprus.

During the visit, President Hafiz al-Asad decorated President Spiros Kiprianou with the Umayyad Medal. The president said he was awarding the medal to Kiprianou as a symbol of the friendship between the Syrian and Cypriot peoples and in promotion of cooperation between the two countries.

While receiving the medal, President Kiprianou expressed his gratitude and said he would keep this high medal not only as a memory of the visit, but also as a symbol of the strong friendship between him and the president as well as between the people of the two countries.

Following this meeting, President Kiprianou made a statement to the CYPRIOT NEWS AGENCY and said that a very cordial meeting took place between him and the president. He expressed his complete satisfaction with the talks with the president and said: There was complete agreement on all subjects discussed. President Kiprianou added that he and President Hafiz al-Asad have decided to exert their efforts to consolidate and promote relations between Syria and Cyprus to the utmost. He said President Hafiz al-Asad has reiterated his complete support for the Cyprus issue and a solution that safeguards the unity and independence of Cyprus, a solution under which all human rights and basic rights are respected.

President Kiprianou said he and the president agreed to keep in touch and that until President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to Cyprus takes place at the earliest possible date, visits will be exchanged between the two countries' ministers in order to prepare for increasing cooperation between Syria and Cyprus.

ALGERIA

SONATRACH TO INCREASE CRUDE OIL PRICES BY 10 PERCENT

LD242233 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] SONATRACH has decided to increase the current level of the price for crude oil by approximately 10 percent, thus raising it from \$23.5 to \$26-27 per barrel on Wednesday, 24 October.

This increase in the price of Algerian crude brings it in line with the price of crude oil exported from Mediterranean ports.

The current situation created within and outside the OAPEC has led SONATRACH to rectify its prices in order to take into account new conditions in the oil markets.

NICARAGUAN SANDINIST DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD242115 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua led by Commander Henry Ruiz Hernandez arrived today in Algiers at the party's invitation. The Sandinist delegation will hold talks with FLN officials with a view to strengthening relations between the two parties.

I am convinced these contacts will be fruitful in the interest of our two peoples and revolutions, stated Commander Henry Ruiz Hernandez. We bring the greetings of the Sandinist Front and of the Nicaraguan people to the Algerian people, he added. After briefly reviewing the history of the Nicaraguan revolution, which was victorious in its struggle against dictator Somoza, Commander Ruiz Hernandez explained that his country is currently devoting its efforts to the reconstruction of its national economy and its defense. He concluded by reiterating his country's support for all peoples engaged in fighting against racism, colonialism and apartheid.

WARNING ON CONSEQUENCES OF U.S. MILITARY AID TO MOROCCO

LD231115 Algiers ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 19-20 Oct 79 pp 1, 5 LD

[Editorial: "Will Washington Appreciate the Reality of the Situation?"]

[Text] During the next 48 hours the U.S. Government is expected to take a final decision regarding Morocco's request for supplies of modern weapons and military equipment, such as helicopter gunships and reconnaissance planes, and for the training of the Royalist Army in guerrilla warfare in order to help it in its aggression against the Saharan people.

Although it would be premature to predict the nature of the expected decision, there are signs indicating that the response to the Moroccan request will be in the affirmative. These signs can be summed up as follows:

The statement by the U.S. undersecretary of state for African affairs before a Senate meeting claiming that "the Soviet Union is providing the POLISARIO with arms through Algeria and Libya."

The emphasis in the Moroccan press in the past 3 days has been that Morocco is "the target of an international communist conspiracy which, through intervention in Western Sahara, is aimed at isolating Europe and threatening the United States." The official newspaper LE MATIN has gone so far as to link the future of Morocco itself to that of Royalist Morocco.

The newspaper L'OPINION, organ of the Istiqlal party, whose present chairman is the foreign minister in the King's government, urged the day before yesterday that "the boil of Algeria be burst by a shift from defense to attack."

In the midst of such an atmosphere and open threats to commit aggression against Algeria, the U.S. administration's decision on Morocco's request becomes a political and fateful option concerning the future of its interests in Africa, because submission to the powerful and influential Zionist bloc in the Senate and the National Security Council means that the United States has chosen:

To abrogate the clause in the Moroccan-U.S. agreements concluded in 1960 banning the use of any U.S.-made weapons outside the international borders of Morocco.

To support Morocco in its territorial claims vis-a-vis Algeria, provide it with adequate means to achieve those expansionist claims and, consequently, encourage it to violate our territorial integrity and national sovereignty.

To support Morocco in its occupation of Western Sahara despite the recognition by all international bodies of the Saharan people's right to self-determination.

To jeopardize its interests in the area because of the impossibility of continuing cooperation with a party that is indirectly waging war against us through Morocco.

To become directly involved in a war of annihilation against one of the peoples of the area and to threaten the future of security and peace in the Mediterranean.

To disregard one of the OAU's fundamental principles--namely the inviolability of the borders inherited on independence.

To ignore the principle of self-determination endorsed by the world community--a principle that the United States was the first to advocate at the beginning of the 20th century.

This clearly means that the United States--if it approves the King's demands--will war against the whole world for the sake of helping one of its traditional allies--not by advising him to show reason and to stop running after illusions, but rather by pouring oil on the fire. This is at a time the United States is called upon to respect the will of the world community which is demanding, whether through the OAU, the nonaligned group or the United Nations, that the Saharan people be granted their right to self-determination and independence. If the relations of traditional friendship between the U.S. administration and the royal throne prevent Washington from adopting a positive attitude toward the Saharan people's just struggle, let the United States at least maintain its neutral attitude, although recently this neutrality was becoming a matter of formality in view of the Egyptian regime's interference in Western Sahara. But if Washington prefers to encourage Moroccan aggressive tendencies as part of its overall strategy to dominate the Arab homeland, and if it renounces its international commitments to maintain peace and security in its capacity as a Security Council permanent member, then it will be surprised to find that it is betting on a losing horse and going against history's inevitable and natural course.

All the peace-loving peoples and all the world's progressive and revolutionary forces side with the Saharan people. The Saharan problem is a political problem that cannot be resolved by force, because force never succeeded in suppressing the peoples' will. The Algerian and Vietnamese revolutions are examples worthy of consideration in this regard.

LIBYA

JAMAICAN PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN TRIPOLI

LD230924 Tripoli JANA in English 0848 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, October 23, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The Jamaican Prime Minister, Mr Michael Manley, arrived in Tripoli yesterday evening on a visit to the Jamahiriyah. A big reception was given to the guest at Tripoli international airport.

He was met there by Mr Jadallah Azzuz Talhi, secretary general of the General People's Committee, some members of the committee, the undersecretaries, heads of protocol and head of administrative departments at the foreign secretariat.

The Jamaican premier made a statement to our correspondent upon his arrival in the airport. He expressed his happiness at visiting the Jamahiriyah and said:

"It is a great honour for me to be today a guest of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah".

He went on saying: "The Jamaican people fully appreciate the giant achievement accomplished by the Great First of September Revolution in all fields".

The Jamaican premier praised the pioneer role led by the Great First of September Revolution against all forms of colonialism, and in purging and supporting the non-alignment movement, affirming that this visit would give both countries the opportunity to exchange their viewpoints and would lead to an increase in the volume of trade between them for the common interest, and welfare of both friendly peoples.

Concluding his statement, the Jamaican premier expressed hope that the visit would give him the opportunity of witnessing the giant achievements of the Libyan Arab people, under the Great First of September Revolution and its heralds, the establishment of people's power and of the first Jamahiriyah in history.

Meeting With Al-Qadhdhafi

LD231926 Tripoli JANA in English 1800 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, October 23, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great First of September Revolution, received this morning Mr Michael Manley, the prime minister of Jamaica, who arrived in Tripoli yesterday to visit the Jamahiriyah.

Joint Statement

LD241745 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli--A joint statement was issued today in Tripoli on the visit of the Prime Minister of Jamaica, Michael Manley, to the Jamahiriyah. Here is the text:

At the invitation of Jadallah Azzuz at-Talhi, secretary general of the General People's Committee, the Prime Minister of Jamaica, Michael Manley, accompanied by an important delegation, paid an official and friendly visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah between 22 and 24 October.

The delegation was accorded a warm reception that expressed the good relations between the two countries and the two friendly peoples. The prime minister was also received by the brother leader of the revolution, when they exchanged views on international topics of common interest.

During this visit talks were held between the two sides. These talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding, dealt with various aspects of cooperation between the two countries, the review of bilateral relations between them and the search for the best way to consolidate these relations and promote them in the interest of the two friendly peoples. The two sides expressed their determination to consolidate the relations and develop cooperation between the two friendly countries. In this connection the two sides agreed to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries at ambassadorial level. They also agreed that experts from the two countries meet in Tripoli at the beginning of January 1980 to study the potentials for cooperation in the fields of trade and joint projects and other fields.

The two sides exchanged views on a number of current international issues, particularly the situation in the Arab region, in Africa and Latin America and the activities of the nonaligned group. The two sides showed particular interest in the developments in the Arab region and agreed that the solving of the Palestinian issue was necessary and a must for achieving a just and durable peace in this region. They also firmly stressed that any solution must fully recognize the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, independence and national sovereignty, and also secure the retrieval of all the occupied Arab territories in accordance with the UN resolutions.

The two sides affirmed that the treaties signed at "Stable David" do not respect these rights and therefore they are not considered a solution to the problem. In this connection the two sides affirmed their absolute support for the just struggle which the Palestinian people are waging under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

On reviewing the current situation in Africa, the two sides noted that the African countries were subject to strong pressures and interference in their internal affairs and attacks by colonialist and imperialist forces. The two sides expressed the need for total respect of the sovereignty of all peoples in the African Continent and the preservation of their freedom, independence and territorial integrity without any outside interference. They also declared their absolute support for the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa against colonialism, both old and neocolonialism, and against racism and racial discrimination.

The two sides called for total commitment to the UN resolutions with regard to sanctions against South Africa and Rhodesia. They condemn all colonialist and imperialist attempts which aim at imposing specific solutions on the inhabitants of this part of the African Continent. The two sides also affirmed their support to the struggle of the people of Western Sahara and their right to self-determination in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations and the OAU.

The two sides reaffirmed their commitment to support the liberation movements in Latin America, and in this connection, they condemned the policy of domination and the attempts of containment pursued by the imperialist and reactionary forces toward the countries of this region, which are eagerly trying to complete the control of their destinies and invest their resources to achieve the ambitions and legal aspirations of their peoples for progress and prosperity.

The two sides also condemned the dictatorial regime in Chile and affirmed their firm solidarity with the struggle which the people of Chile are waging against repression and tyranny being pursued by the repressive fascist regime. The two sides expressed their support for the rights of the people of Belize to sovereignty, self-determination and independence together with territorial integrity.

On this occasion the two sides saluted the triumph of the victorious popular revolution in Nicaragua under the Sandinist National Liberation Front which ousted the reactionary fascist regime of Somoza. The two sides noted with profound satisfaction that the nonaligned movement had become an influential and effective force in international relations and constitutes an important element in the world's stability and the positive changes which take place in the world; and that the principles of the policy of nonalignment has proved its ability and importance in the struggle to make the international, the economic and the political relations more democratic and to consolidate cooperation, peace and security in the world.

The two sides pointed out that it was important and necessary to all the nonaligned states to work constantly to strengthen the cooperation and solidarity and unity of action of the nonaligned movement, so as to enable this movement to continue the struggle successfully to achieve the independence and the liberation of countries and peoples of the world and total liberation from colonialism and imperialism and all forms of racism and other forms of domination and exploitation. The two sides hailed the success of the sixth summit conference of the countries of the movement in Havana last September. The two sides discussed the positive role played by the nonaligned group for the establishment of new international economic order aimed at getting rid of backwardness and at achieving prosperity and economic stability in the whole world.

In this connection the two sides affirmed the need for the people's control of their natural resources and their investment so as to secure the realization of their national aims, prosperity and progress. In this regard the two sides noted with concern that the efforts being made to establish this desired economic order were unsuccessful because of the inflexible stands adopted by a number of the advanced states and their failure to meet the just demands of the developing states.

The two sides affirmed anew the importance of carrying out a basic structural change in the present international and economic relations by setting up a new international economic order that would offer new scope to international cooperation and contribute to strengthen international peace and security.

ARRIVAL OF CONGOLESE FOREIGN MINISTER REPORTED

LD230910 Tripoli JANA in English 0836 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, October 23, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Mr Pierre Nze, the foreign minister of Congo arrived in Tripoli yesterday on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

He and his delegation were met at Tripoli international airport by Foreign Secretary Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam at-Turayki, the head of the African and Cooperation Departments and a representative of the protocol department at the Foreign Secretariat.

In a statement to our reporter at Tripoli international airport, the visiting minister expressed his pleasure as he landed in the Jamahiriya, remarking that his visit comes within the context of the reinforcement of bilateral relations between the Libyan Arab and Congolese peoples, and to coordinate the stands of the two friendly countries in the face of the imperialist conspiracies plotted against Africa.

He said the African states should protect their independence and never allow any opportunity of imperialist foreign intervention in its affairs, to restrict their freedom and violate their independence.

In his statement, Mr P. Nze condemned the French invasion of Central Africa. "Our people have the right and the ability to determine their own fate", he said.

MOROCCO

PRESS COMMENT ON U.S. ARMS, SAHARA PROBLEM

LD241504 Rabat MAP in English 1238 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Press review]

[Text] Rabat, Oct 24 (MAP)--The tension prevailing in the northwest African region, the decision of the Carter's administration to reinforce its military assistance to Morocco, are the two main themes commented by the national leading dailies of this Wednesday.

The Party for Progress and Socialism (PPS)'s daily AL-BAYANE, writes "Algiers is raising the level of war and its military engagement in our Saharan provinces." (...) [parentheses and ellipsis as received] If one adds the military offensive to the diplomatic campaign (...) one can only conclude that the team in power in Algiers, wants to coerce the decision."

The independent party's daily (in Arabic) AL-MITHAQ AL-WATANI writes for its part that "Morocco, which is undertaking a real war for the defense of its territorial integrity, does not only face the expansionist aims of the Algerian authorities, it also faces a plot which aims at the balance of the forces in the region". The daily recalls the breakthrough of the Soviet Union in Africa, the Cuban intervention in the continent and the Soviet armament to the "POLISARIO" through Algeria, Libya and other countries from eastern Europe.

AL-MITHAQ adds that "The decision of the United States to supply Morocco with arms occurs at a moment when the Sahara conflict enters a new phase. This decision, the daily goes on, depends not only on the geopolitical nature of the conflict, but also on several other realities noticed by some American envoys, who had visited the region".

Commenting on this very matter, the other independent party's daily AL-MAGHRIB feels that it constitutes a basic element in the Maghrebian crisis.

The Istiqlal Party's daily L'OPINION writes that "the decision of the U.S. Government to supply Morocco with arms, has, as expected, raised strong reactions from the Algerian leaders".

"These latter, adds the daily, tried in vain to influence Washington's position, and used all means of persuasion and of political and economic blackmail, in order to pressure the White House so that it refuses to aid Morocco which is struggling against the violations of its territories by columns of mercenaries, backed by Algerians and Cubans".

U.S. SPOKESMAN CITED ON ARMS SALE

LD241506 Rabat MAP in English 1229 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Washington, Oct 24 (MAP)--Hodding Carter, spokesman of the U.S. State Department, stated here Tuesday that the United States intends to undertake consultations with the countries interested by the tension prevailing in north-west Africa, namely Morocco and Algeria, underlining the existence of tight links between the sale of arms to Morocco and the need to find a negotiated settlement to the tension. According to Hodding Carter, similar contacts will be undertaken with the African countries which undertook mediation efforts, as well as with France, Spain and Saudi Arabia.

"We do not intend to participate directly in the negotiations efforts, but to encourage the concerned parties to negotiate," added Carter.

KING WELCOMES UNITS RETURNING FROM MAURITANIA

LD231330 Rabat MAP in English 1210 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Rabat, Oct 24 (MAP)--King Hassan of Morocco presided over; here (?Tuesday) a parade under arms, on the occasion of the return to Morocco of the Moroccan units from Mauritania. The sovereign delivered a speech on the occasion, in which he notably rendered homage to the units of the Royal Armed Forces, and praised the courage and the modesty they displayed during their mission in Mauritania.

On the other hand, the sovereign emphasized "the imperishable ties" existing between Morocco and Mauritania, and outlined that Morocco has never considered that the Moroccan units were in a foreign country. "Moroccan-Mauritanian relations are so rich, so close that you felt at home", stated King Hassan, after he recalled that the Moroccan troops were sent to Mauritania at the request of the Nouakchott Government.

Addressing afterwards the Royal Air Forces, the sovereign praised their courage, their competence, and the perfection with which they fulfill their tasks, despite the difficult conditions.

The sovereign was accompanied by Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed, Prince Moulay Rachid, and Gen Moulay Hafid Alaoui, minister of the royal house, protocol and chancellery.

Several members of the Moroccan Government, headed by Maata Bouabid, prime minister and minister of justice, the king's adviser, Ahmed Bensouda, and a number of other civil and military personalities attended the parade under arms.

SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER DELIVERS MESSAGE TO HASSAN II

LD231330 Rabat MAP in English 1216 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Rabat, Oct, 23 (MAP)--King Hassan II of Morocco received here Monday evening Prince Sa'ud Al-Faysal, Saudi foreign minister, who handed the sovereign a message from King Khalid of Saudi Arabia.

At his arrival here Monday afternoon Prince Sa'ud told newsmen that the message was related to the strengthening of relations between the two countries, and the coordination of their policy towards Arab question.

Ends Brief Visit

LD241402 Rabat MAP in English 1215 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Rabat, Oct 24 (MAP)--Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi foreign affairs minister left here Tuesday after a brief visit to Morocco, during which he handed King Hassan II of Morocco a message from King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia.

The Saudi prince was seen off by M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan affairs and cooperation minister, Fakhri Shaykh al-Ard, Saudi ambassador to Morocco, and by other personalities.

AMBASSADOR BRIEFS PRC OFFICIAL ON SAHARAN SUMMIT PROPOSAL

LD241410 Rabat MAP in English 1223 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Rabat, Oct 24 (MAP)--Abderrahim Harkett, Moroccan ambassador to China, met in Beijing with the director of the Department of Northern Africa and Western Asia at the Chinese Foreign Affairs Ministry, sources from the Moroccan Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation announced here Tuesday.

Harkett explained the proposal of King Hassan II of Morocco for the holding of a summit conference of the countries bordering on the Sahara.

For his part, the director of the department asserted that his government, whose position "remains constant," wishes that a solution to the Sahara issue be found by peaceful consultations.

WESTERN SAHARA

SDAR LEADER'S STATEMENT ON U.S. ARMS FOR MOROCCO

LD241504 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The grave aggressive decision made by the U.S. Government to support the Rabat regime militarily in its aggressive war against the Saharan people has caused strong indignation and condemnation among the Saharan leaders.

In this connection the SDAR prime minister, Mohamed Lamine, issued a statement last night denouncing this grave decision. He emphasized that it was American domestic interests, chiefly the election campaign, which dictated the adoption of such a decision at this time. Mohamed Lamine said that at a time when the fourth committee of the United Nations is debating the question of decolonization in Western Sahara and when the Saharan people--led by their sole legitimate representative, the POLISARIO Front--are passing through a decisive stage in their national liberation struggle for the acknowledgement of their legitimate rights to self-determination and independence, at this very time the U.S. President has made a grave decision allowing his government to strengthen its military support to the Rabat regime in its aggressive expansionist war against the Saharan people.

Mohamed Lamine added that the decision of the U.S. President is not just a challenge to the will and determination of the Saharan people to achieve respect for their rights and their hopes to establish a just and durable peace in this part of North Africa. It is also a challenge to the increasing international sympathy with the just struggle of our people and to the charters and resolutions of the international organizations and the nonaligned movement which continue to assert the legitimate rights of our people to independence and national sovereignty.

Mohamed Lamine added that President Carter's decision reverses the position of the American people, which was expressed through the information mission carried out by [name indistinct] at the head of a U.S. Congressional delegation.

After explaining that Carter's responsibility goes much deeper than the decision to strengthen the Rabat regime's attempts to internationalize the Western Sahara problem, Mohamed Lamine stressed that Carter's decision is a blow to the dynamism of peace and at the same time an encouragement to the intransigence of the king of Morocco. It is also a violation of the policy of defending human rights which President Carter upholds.

The Saharan prime minister stressed that the new challenge directed against the Saharan people, the peoples of the region, of Africa and the world, and the forces which champion peace and justice in the world will be shattered by the will of the struggling Saharan people who know how to answer this challenge.

In conclusion, in the name of the Saharan people and government, Mohamed Lamine urged all the peoples of the world, including the American people, to support the joint struggle being waged by the Saharan people. He emphasized the determination of these people to continue the struggle for victory, independence and sovereignty, and for restoration of a just and durable peace in the northwestern part of the African Continent.

POLISARIO CONDEMNS CARTER DECISION ON ARMS TO MOROCCO

LD242200 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Bashir Mustafa as-Sayyid, POLISARIO assistant secretary general, held a press conference in the liberated area in which he described the decision of the U.S. President to supply the Rabat regime with U.S. weapons as a serious decision and as [word indistinct] challenge aimed at undermining discussion of the Western Sahara problem before the United Nations.

As-Sayyid, speaking before a group of journalists who had returned from Mahbes, which was liberated by Saharan revolutionaries on 14 October, added that the American decision dealt a crushing blow to the hopes of African peoples and the peoples of the Arab Maghreb. It also has made achieving a negotiated settlement more remote, confirming that the Saharan people and its vanguard, the Popular Front for the Liberation of As-Saqiyah al-Hamra and Wadi adh-Dhahab, will never negotiate under threats and pressure..

After recalling the Saharan military attack which has continued since the beginning of this year and which is particularly directed against important strategic regions and towns, he pointed out that arms had not [word indistinct] Morocco and that countries like France had supplied the Moroccan regime with large quantities of arms since 1974. Then he reviewed the unyielding stands of the Moroccan royal regime, which prevented a negotiated settlement of the Saharan problem from being reached, saying that the new American arms would not change the military situation on the battlefield and would not reverse the struggle of the Saharan people. He confirmed that the POLISARIO rejects all justifications for U.S. aid to Morocco and that there is an intentional desire to eliminate the Saharan people and subdue the peoples of the region.

The decision of Jimmy Carter is also the subject of other commentaries by Saharan political quarters. A large number of the members of the Saharan National Council told journalists of their strong condemnation of this decision and the attitude of the U.S. President. Especially since the United States knew, following the visit of Senator [name indistinct] to the (SDAR), of the true nature of the Saharan problem [words indistinct] for the recovery of its freedom and independence.

BEGIN, AS-SADAT TO MEET IN EGYPT IN DECEMBER

TA241643 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 24 Oct 79 TA

[Text] The prime minister and President As-Sadat will meet in northern Egypt at the beginning of December. This meeting will probably take place in Aswan or Luxor. This was concluded in a conversation between the director general of the prime minister's office, Eliyahu Ben-Elisar, and the director general of the Egyptian President's office today in St Catherine's.

Hasan Kamal made it clear that Egypt does not intend to stage a big celebration this year upon the transfer of St Catherine's into Egyptian hands and that no heads of state or important personalities will be invited there. This may take place the following year.

Our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that the director general of President As-Sadat's office brought with him a letter from the president to Mr Begin, as well as two letters As-Sadat sent Israeli citizens who had written him.

The Egyptians intend to lay the cornerstone of a joint temple for the three religions at St Catherine's on 19 November. The director general of the prime minister's office promised to give them all the necessary aid.

WEIZMAN INTERVIEWED ON OIL ISSUE, SETTLEMENTS

TA241844 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 24 Oct 79 TA

[Interview with Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman by Roni Daniyel in Cairo, 24 October--recorded]

[Text] After having met with Prime Minister Menahem Begin this morning and having dealt with current work in his office in Tel Aviv, Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman returned to Cairo this afternoon aboard a special Egyptian Air Force plane put at his disposal. He talked to some Israeli correspondents when he returned to the Cairo Hilton hotel. Among them was our envoy Roni Daniyel. The first issue which 'Ezer Weizman touched on was the price of the oil Egypt will sell Israel after the return of the 'Alma oilfield. [begin recording]

[Weizman] Yes, I am bringing something from the prime minister, and I will tell President As-Sadat about it. All in all, I hope we will find a way, and that there will be a way. One must also remember that next year, after the exchange of ambassadors, we will also have to begin negotiating many things: an aviation agreement, a trade and fishing agreement, all those things mentioned in the agreement--and it is worthwhile reading the agreement from time to time.

[Question] Considering the answer you are bringing President As-Sadat, are you optimistic about the oil issue finally reaching a conclusion?

[Answer] Look, I am beginning to laugh at questions about whether I am optimistic or pessimistic, whether there is progress or not, whether there are problems or not. After all, we have been maintaining contact almost 2 years now. It's not a question of optimism or pessimism. If there is a problem, it is solved, if there is no problem, it is enjoyed. All in all, we are in a process which, in my estimation, cannot be terminated.

[Question] Is the Israeli-Egyptian compromise on the oil issue connected--among other things, for example--beyond the problem of price, to Israeli participation in the development of the 'Alma oilfields in the future, even after they are returned to Egypt?

[Answer] No, definitely not. This has not been raised at all. I would like to say once again that it is worthwhile remembering what is written in the agreement, where it is written --and please correct me, Abrasha [Maj Gen Avraham Tamir]--that when we establish normal relations and reach a trade agreement, the State of Israel will not only be able to buy oil from Egypt at regular world prices, but will also be able to participate in tenders for oil prospecting inside Egypt.

[Question] In other words, the compromise will be made possible pending the horizontal axis of the price and the vertical axis of quantities which Israel will enjoy either way? [question as heard]

[Answer] [Words indistinct] first of all here, too, I am also to a certain degree a postman because, after all, this is the responsibility of Minister Moda'i who will ultimately have to conclude the matter, I have not come to Egypt primarily because of the oil issue, but on matters pertaining to the military committee, as you know. After some time, the issue was raised. The argument was: Since you are already here, please play postman. I did. From here, at some stage, Moda'i will take over.

[Question] At any rate, is the situation at present close to an end?

[Answer] In my estimation, yes. [end recording]

Regarding the settlements and the court decision on Elon More, the defense minister said:

[Weizman--begin recording] There is no doubt in my mind that the issue of the settlements is an issue which, from the first day, since Camp David, [words indistinct] in disagreement. The court's decision does not make things easier for us. It is, by the way, a decision which is very difficult for us, both from the historical aspect and from the national aspect. What is interesting, important and difficult about it is that you cannot argue with a court decision. You can argue with a political party, you can argue with Cabinet members or Knesset members, but you cannot argue with members of the Supreme Court--five of them--who had expressed their opinion unanimously. Israel must be a law-abiding [hoq] country, and certainly in regard to the law [mishpat]. If there is a judgment or sentence in Israel, it must be carried out.

If we find solutions which are also acceptable to Gush Emunim--all the better. But the court decision should, in my opinion, be fulfilled. [end recording]

ELON MORE TO SEEK EXTENSION OF EVACUATION NOTICE

TA250544 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 25 Oct 79 TA

[Text] The Elon More affair: In talks held yesterday by Cabinet members, Knesset members and settlers' representatives, a proposal was made to ask the Supreme Court to extend to 60 days--instead of 30--the notice given to the government to dismantle Elon More. Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh says the purpose of this proposal is to enable the Cabinet to avoid a confrontation between the settlers and the government and to find a solution.

BURG COMMENTS ON ELON MORE DECISION, LEAVES FOR LONDON

TA250818 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 25 Oct 79 TA

[Text] Minister Yosef Burg thinks that the decision of the high court of justice regarding Elon More can only have a favorable influence on the autonomy talks, as this proves that Israel is a democratic country, that it has an impartial judiciary system and that the government is obeying court orders. Asked whether he would recommend evacuation of the settlers by force if they refuse to leave the site willingly, Mr Burg said he hoped that during the time that is still left, the Elon More settlers will come to their senses.

The interior minister left for London this morning for talks with Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil and with U.S. representative to the autonomy talks Robert Strauss. The Cabinet reshuffle, he said, will not affect the autonomy talks, and the government will continue to honor its commitments on this issue.

PEACE NOW URGES RECOGNITION OF MODERATE PALESTINIANS

TA241809 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 24 Oct 79 TA

[Text] The Peace Now movement is calling on Israel to express readiness to talk to any Palestinian element which will recognize the negotiations as the only way to solve the Middle East conflict. Israel must, according to the movement, confer with any element which will recognize its sovereignty and its secure borders, and it, too, must recognize the Palestinians as having a national identity. The movement does not reject out of hand the possibility that Jordan will be a solution to a Palestinian state. [as heard]

Our correspondent Gadi Sukenik says that four Peace Now representatives will leave for the United States tomorrow on an information campaign.

ARABS WILL NOT PARTICIPATE IN NEW OUTLOOK CONFERENCE

TA241808 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 24 Oct 79 TA

[Text] The delegation [of Arabs] from the territories will not leave for the New Outlook conference in Washington even though moderate PLO circles have given them permission to do so. Bethelhem Mayor Ilyas Frayj has blamed the United States for this, saying that its refusal to grant PLO members entry permits has prevented the delegation's departure.

Our correspondent says that PLO member ('Isam Sartawi) has urged the Arabs from the territories who are invited to the conference to go, and he himself intends to participate in it. On the other hand, other PLO circles have prohibited the departure and have thus backed the extremist mayors, who wish to ban the conference. The extremists said that the conference is carried on within the framework of the Camp David policy, and should therefore not be attended. Gaza Mayor Rashad Ash-Shawa announced at the end of last week that he was leaving for the conference, but changed his mind 2 days ago. Due to the position of inhabitants of the territories, some of the Israeli guests have announced that they may not participate in it. MK Yosi Sarid has told our correspondent that there is no point in having a large Israeli delegation attend the conference if it does not meet with Palestinians there.

Sheli's Pa'il To Attend

TA241813 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 24 Oct 79 TA

[Excerpt] Sheli MK Me'ir Pa'il will leave for the New Outlook symposium in Washington even if the delegation of Arabs from the territories does not attend. He told our correspondent Amnon Nadav that everything should be done toward changing the Israeli position regarding peace, and presenting a plan which would bring the PLO to the negotiating table with Israel.

HEBRON MAYOR SEES U.S. PUBLIC SHIFT TO PALESTINIANS

TA240835 Jerusalem POST in English 24 Oct 79 p 3 TA

[By Ian Black, JERUSALEM POST reporter]

[Text] Hebron Mayor Al-Qawasimi returned home yesterday after a six-week visit to Europe, the U.S. and Jordan, in the course of which he met with Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasir 'Arafat, American black leaders and King Husayn.

Al-Qawasimi told reporters yesterday that he had spent three hours talking to 'Arafat about "internal and foreign matters" and that there was "no harm" in meeting him. He also said he believed that the PLO was now prepared to accept the existence of Israel. The mayor stressed that he had not met with any Washington officials, because "the PLO is our only legitimate representative." He did meet Catholic leaders and black public figures such as Jesse Jackson and Joseph Lowery.

Al-Qawasimi, like other West Bank leaders recently returned from abroad, said that he detected a shift in American public opinion in favour of the Palestinians. In all his public appearances, he added, he had urged Washington to recognize the PLO.

Military government officials are waiting to hear details of his meetings, especially the one with 'Arafat, which took place in mid-September during the PLO leader's official visit to Madrid. Officials say they have not yet decided if any steps should be taken against Al-Qawasimi because of that meeting and because of his strong criticism of Israel before the World Human Rights Commission in Geneva.

The Hebron mayor had been granted permission to attend a number of pro-Palestinian meetings in the U.S., despite having defied military government bans on political activity several times in the preceding months. While in the U.S., Al-Qawasimi also testified at the Chicago trial of Ziyad Tarifi, the Al-Birah man accused by Israel of planting a bomb in Tiberias in May, killing two people and wounding over 30 others.

Israel has requested Tarifi's extradition, and Al-Qawasimi and other Arab witnesses testified before the court about the nature of the Middle East conflict in an attempt by the defense to establish the "political" (as opposed to the criminal) nature of the act.

COMMENTARY ON BEGIN'S ACCEPTANCE OF DAYAN'S RESIGNATION

TA231455 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 23 Oct 79 p 11 TA

['Uzi Benziman commentary: "Prophet, Get Thee Hence"]

[Text] The main significance of Moshe Dayan's resignation from the government is, in my modest opinion, Menahem Begin's willingness to do without his services. We should recall the prime minister's dependence on the outgoing foreign minister so as to make a correct evaluation of the significance of his resignation.

Menahem Begin suggested that Moshe Dayan join his government because he did not feel sufficiently confident of being able to navigate Israel's foreign policy by himself. Begin, in the days preceding the beginning of his term in the government, regarded Dayan's skills and international prestige with admiration, to the point where he was prepared to quarrel with his family and close friends who were opposed to Dayan's inclusion in the government.

It is sufficient to recall the reasoning Begin used to refute his confidants' opposition to the appointment and to illustrate his attitude toward Dayan in May 1977. At that time Begin said he needed a foreign minister of the type that the world's great men would feel the need to check whether their trousers were pressed before they met with him--to such an extent did Begin admire Dayan's international prestige. This attitude lasted throughout the negotiations which led to the signing of the peace treaty with Egypt. It is enough to recall that during a dispute between 'Ezer Weizman and Moshe Dayan, the defense minister complained to the prime minister that there was no need for Dayan's membership in the government. Begin then replied: "I need him."

Begin had a deep psychological need for Dayan. He regarded Dayan as an experienced man, a statesman of high standing, a much-praised military commander (Begin has a weakness for people with a rich military background) and a person enjoying international renown. Begin's great dependence on Dayan was demonstrated over the 2 and 1/2 years that have passed since the foundation of the government: Dayan was the man who moved Begin away from his political positions. Dayan was the one who initiated political moves and Begin--sometimes from the beginning, but quite a few times subsequently--accepted them and gave them his seal of approval. Dayan was the one who, at the Cabinet table, enjoyed not only Menahem Begin's affection, but also a great deal of admiration from most of his Cabinet colleagues who, for the most part, listened attentively to his comments and advice and not only on political issues.

The day before yesterday Menahem Begin changed his behavior and accepted Moshe Dayan's resignation. For the first time Dayan was beaten in the competition for the prime minister's feelings. Dayan was defeated in the competition for Begin's heart--defeated by Menahem Begin's attitude toward Judaea and Samaria. In the struggle between Begin's weakness for Dayan and the prime minister's link to greater Eretz Yisra'el, his loyalty to the latter overcame.

Begin never seriously suggested that Moshe Dayan conduct the autonomy negotiations. Begin saw to it in advance that the government's negotiators on the future of the West Bank should be restricted by a series of principles and limitations in order to guarantee his control over their positions. Dayan understood that he was not a sufficiently reliable candidate, as far as Begin was concerned, to guarantee the realization of the prime minister's views on the image of the arrangement to be made in Judaea and Samaria.

In actual fact Dayan has not sufficient credit to be credible for Begin as concerns Judaea and Samaria. Begin cannot ignore the cost Israel paid, among other things, under the inspiration of Moshe Dayan, for the peace treaty with Egypt: a full concession on the whole of Sinai. Peace between the two countries will be made in return for the full price extorted by Cairo. It is the uniqueness of the Begin government that it agreed to pay this price. The Alignment governments refused to do so.

Begin has good reason to assume that if Dayan had been appointed to negotiate over the nature of the autonomy, the new arrangement in Judaea and Samaria would have been substantially different from the autonomy plan aimed at by the prime minister. Not because Dayan was less committed than Begin to the areas of the entire homeland, but because his own personality makes it easier for him to accept what he is given and to yield to pressure.

If negotiations with Egypt and the United States on the autonomy issue had been conducted by Dayan, much greater progress would apparently have been achieved--but at a higher price. Dayan would have accepted both the Egyptian and the U.S. demands, and the autonomy arrangement which would have emerged would not have been something befitting Begin's paternal statements.

Dayan's resignation, then, presages a more hawkish approach by the government. The man who, under the banner of political pragmatism, revealed an amazing ability to fit in with circumstances, or, to put it more simply, willingness to yield to the international pressures (U.S. weakness the Western world's dependence on Arab oil) and to internal ones (all the good boys joining Peace Now), will disappear from among the ministers. From now on Begin will try to prove that there is also political value to principles and that great flexibility is not necessarily a guarantee for political achievements.

Begin, by this method, may endanger the very essence of peace with Egypt (although he has time at his disposal until the completion of the IDF withdrawal from Sinai), while Dayan wanted to guarantee the best conditions which would prevent a danger of this sort hovering over the peace, which he regarded as the materialization of one of his dearest dreams since he developed his views in this country, which is soaked with the blood shed in the Israel-Arab conflict.

Dayan's approach denotes fatigue: weariness with the protracted Middle East conflict and despair at the unwillingness of the Israeli society to fight for its principles. He sees his son, Asi, who belongs to the left wing of the political camp. He sees his acquaintances enthusiastic for the meat pot.

Before the Yom Kippur War he did not make a correct assessment of the mood of the Israeli society, nor did he correctly assess the erosion of the general mood. Accordingly, he found himself involved in the responsibility for the failure in the days which preceded the war, and was shocked by the weaknesses disclosed in its closure. Today he apparently feels that the Israeli society is not firm in its intention of continuing to hold on to the West Bank in the form Menahem Begin intends to give it. Dayan has not discovered a people prepared for battle in Israel and willing to take upon themselves the pangs of confrontation with the world.

On the surface, Menahem Begin represents a different approach: acceptance of the need to fight against the entire world in order to guarantee what appears to him to be the supreme Israeli interest: a real Israeli hold over Judaea and Samaria. Begin rejects the solution Dayan proposes for these areas (a sort of arrangement which would guarantee free passage between Israel and the West Bank, permit the establishment of Israeli settlements and leave the IDF along the Jordan) and aims at materializing a different arrangement--an autonomy in the form of a sort of municipal super authority; that is all.

It will not be long before circumstances prove which of the two is on the right side of the historic process: Begin, who wants to challenge the West's surrender to Arab oil and its view of the Palestinian problem, or Dayan, who aspires to hold on to the historic reversal, the peace treaty with Egypt, and is prepared to pay a high price for it in Judaea and Samaria.

Soon facts will show whether or not Begin really has the spiritual and physical power needed to materialize the policy

MA'ARIV: EROSION OF W. BANK MILITARY GOVERNMENT

TA211157 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 21 Oct 79 p 13 TA

[Yosef Tzuriyel article: "In Judaea and Samaria: Arabs and Jews Are Bypassing the Military Government"]

[Text] "Politics" [politiqua]--This is the magic word for every Arab public figure in Judaea and Samaria. The members of Gush Emainim and, like them, the Jewish settlers in the region, use the word "policy" [mediniyut], but none of them regard the military government as the sole authority for maintaining law and order and running normal life and always appeal to the political level.

Erosion of the military government's status is relatively new, but it has become especially serious during the last few months, following the political contacts for establishing autonomy in the area.

This week two events occurred which illustrated the sensitivity of the situation in Judaea and Samaria.

On the eve of the opening of the trials of the mayors of Ramallah and Al-Birah, Arab personalities organized for the purpose of effecting a closing of the files against Karim Khalaf and Ibrahim Sulayman Tawwil. The point of departure of these people was that the political level is both entitled to and can order a cessation of legal processes, just as it has the power to instruct the military government to release detainees, reduce prisoners' sentences and hold up appeals against inhabitants of the territories.

The decision to put the two mayors on trial at the magistrate's court in Jerusalem was made on the police level and with the agreement of Minister of the Interior Dr Yosef Burg. The military government, which is in charge of daily contacts with the mayors and public figures, was not asked to take a stand, nor did it want to; it simply ignored the decision. The explanation was that the crimes attributed to the pair took place "outside the West Bank."

Last week the settlers in Judaea and Samaria held the "signposts" [tziyuney derekh] operation, and in the course of the evacuations from the hills, about 30 people were arrested, some of whom were released a few hours later; the rest were released the next day, after their evidence had been taken down.

However, already on the evacuations evening and, even more, the day after that, representatives of the settlements began to act in "political circles" for what one of them called "the elimination of the affair" and what they meant by this was that those "circles" should order the military government not to put any of those arrested on trial.

The military government, although it did not yet know about these initiatives, did not react with surprise. Its senior members are already used to what they call the "removal of orders," but for some reason they are still demanding for themselves the right to be consulted before decisions are made involving the maintenance of public order in the area.

The Jewish settlers' abhorrence of any jurisdiction with the military government is based on the claim that this body exists for the benefit of the region's Arabs and not to serve all the inhabitants there. From this it follows that all orders and codes it has issued over the 12 years of its existence do not apply to Jews. Only in one sphere do they regard it as an authority: on matters of pure security, that is, guarding human lives.

The Arab mayors and public figures had already become accustomed to bypassing the military government during the previous Labor government, even in matters of little importance. But during the last 2 years the "system of bypassing" was developed and perfected to the point where it is natural and obvious to always aim at speaking with the political level.

The outside world gets the impression that there is a struggle here over focuses of power and influence. The truth is that what is at issue is an erosion in the status of the central government in Judaea and Samaria. Therefore, there is truth in the claim put forward by the military government that as long as there is no autonomy and no substitute for the current ruling framework, the political level should aim at a situation where the power in the field is strong and authoritative, as far as possible, over the general population in the region.

However, if the method of eroding the military government continues, a difficult period is to be expected in Judaea and Samaria, the Jewish settlers will be strengthened in their position, since they are subordinate to the rule of law in Israel and not to the rules and orders of the command of the area. The Arabs will develop even further the system of appealing to the political level.

HA'ARETZ COMMENTATOR DEFENSE MINISTRY'S SETTLEMENT PROGRAM

TA211547 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 21 Oct 79 p 9 TA

[Ze'ev Schiff commentary: "Demographic Bearhug"]

[Text] What is special about the Defense Ministry's program for settlement in Judaea and Samaria and how is it different from that of Minister Sharon and Gush Emunim? Are the aims of the two programs different in principle, or only in method?

From talks with heads of the defense establishment we hear such definitions as: What makes our program unique is its basis: more Jews in Judaea and Samaria, but fewer settlements. Instead of tiny, problematic mushroom settlements, we will base ourselves on centers; our program is a sort of expanded Allon plan, whose aim is to avoid penetrating into the crowded centers of Arab population.

At first glance, it is clear that the Defense Ministry's settlement program, which is incorporated into the IDF deployment plan, aims at having fewer frictions with Arabs in the territory and a minimum of private land requisitioning. This is a program with a more comprehensive view from the economic and planning aspects. It is a more "considered" program in comparison with that of Gush Emunim, but it would be an error to attribute to it what it does not have.

The Defense Ministry's program is also directed at perpetuating the Israeli hold on Judeaea and Samaria, but by another method. Although it wants to keep far away from Arab population centers, it is impossible to say that it resembles the Allon plan. This is because the Defense Ministry program speaks about a "significant presence in the heart of Samaria." In the estimation of the program's authors, there is enough genuine government-owned land to actualize this objective, even without settling at the entrance to Nabulus or around Ramallah.

The Defense Ministry's settlement program was not born with the appointment of the Likud defense minister. Back in the time of Shim'on Peres, the General Staff Planning Branch, which looks after national security matters, prepared a comprehensive security-settlement program. This program was afterward shown to Minister Weizman and was improved and made more detailed.

The planners enumerate several of its principles. First, they stress that instead of dozens of small settlements, the program is proposing to deal with a limited number of large civilian centers, each of which will contain thousands of inhabitants. The small settlements near them will benefit, because they will be able to rely on the centers for employment and services.

Another principle is the decision that entering areas heavily populated by Arabs should be, as far as possible, avoided. It appears that this principle was adopted mainly for of pragmatic reasons, such as reducing political difficulties. This can be learned from the fact that one of the two political objectives mentioned in the program is, as stated, a significant, stable presence of Jews in Samaria. The second political objective is "strengthening the Jerusalem area."

From the security aspect it is said that large centers are easier to defend and they themselves contribute to security in the region. The program also fits in with the security angle of plans for deploying the military infrastructure.

From the economic aspect, the people who drew up the program indicate the following advantages: Regional centers would make possible better and cheaper development of the infrastructure (water, electricity, communications, roads, welfare services, transport and so on.) At the first stage they will rely on the focuses of the population of Israel in the Jerusalem area and the coastal plain, and after that they will develop independently. Large centers will, according to them, encourage private initiative in employment and housing. In this way the circle of people involved in the issues of Judeaea and Samaria will expand, and not necessarily with regard to political questions. And, finally, because we are talking about a limited number of regions, the program's authors estimate that the question of land will be less complicated.

At the first stage there was talk of six such centers, but after an updating made this April, a seventh center was added in Judeaea and Samaria. There was also talk of two regional centers in the Gaza Strip whose importance has been increasing since the decision that Israel would withdraw from the Rafah approaches. The two regional centers in the strip are: one in the Qatif region, and the other further north, near Ziqim (the Erez barrier).

The centers in Judeaea and Samaria are in two large blocs. Three are in the Jerusalem area, and with the updating of the program, a center was added south of Mt Hebron, called Ma'on-Karmel. The second bloc is in the heart of Samaria and has three centers.

The Jerusalem bloc is made up of the Gush 'Ezyon center; the Ma'ale Edumim center, which is on the Jerusalem-Jericho traffic artery where there are tens of thousands of dunams of state-owned land and where a military industrial enterprise is already operating; and Giv'on center in the Jerusalem area. This is west of Neve-Ya'aqov on the planned Ben Shemen-'Atarot traffic artery.

A study of the map shows that the planning, as well as the operation in the field, seeks to encompass Jerusalem with two belts of Jewish settlements. The internal belt is that of greater Jerusalem, 'Atarot and Neve-Ya'aqov, Giv'on and 'Azariyah. The external and wider belt is that of Ma'ale Edumim, Gush 'Ezyon and Bet Horon. In the Samaritan bloc we can enumerate the Qarne Shomron center, about 20 km away from Kfar Saba; the Haris center, about 25 km from Petah Tiqwa, near the main highway crossing Samaria from Petah Tiqwa to Ma'ale Efrayim in the Jordan rift valley; and the An-Nebi Salah center, south-west of Haris.

From a geographic-military viewpoint, it is clear that whoever labored on this program based the settlement blocs in several bands or belts. The easternmost is that in the Jordan rift valley (the Allon plan) which connects the Judaea desert with the south of Mt Hebron (Ma'on-Karmel). Afterward come the two above-mentioned belts which encompass Jerusalem. The western band is that looking over the coastal strip and is mainly situated in the western, lower sections of Samaria. All the settlements are in the area south of Qalqiliyah, and in the north (some of it within the green line) is the bloc of Gilbo's settlements. These bands are linked up by a network of roads, some of which have strategic importance. The most important of them is the artery crossing Samaria, connecting, as stated, the coastal plain center with that of the Jordanian front. This is not the only corridor crossing Judaea and Samaria. North of Jerusalem the Ben-Sehmen-'Atarot Highway will continue, and near Gush 'Ezyon the 'Emeq-Ha'ela-Teqo'ah Highway will continue. There are settlements at both ends of the artery and also near most important crossroads.

This is how military control of the main crossroads on the hilltops is achieved. In addition to the east-west arteries there are also several important north-south arteries, the most salient of which is the Allon artery, via which it is possible to move along hills overlooking almost the entire Jordan rift valley.

This program is being carried out slowly, bit by bit, and in accordance with budgets and manpower, just as the Allon plan was put into operation, even though the government did not give it official approval at a full session. To date 57 settlements can be enumerated in Judaea and Samaria, 23 of them in the Jordan rift valley. Despite argument in the Cabinet over the expansion of the six settlements, it is clear that this does not conclude the matter. The Ministerial Committee for Settlement Affairs has already approved the establishment of additional settlements (the number and locations have not yet been officially published.)

When the Ministry of Defense planned its settlement program, it estimated that by 1980 the Jewish population of Judaea and Samaria would reach about 20,000. This forecast has not yet come true. It is doubtful whether the other forecast in the program, that the Jewish population of the area of Judaea and Samaria would reach about 120,000 people by 1988, can be actualized. This is the planning picture from the military-settlement aspect. The political problem is another matter. Will the Palestinians and the inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria be prepared to hold talks with us about autonomy while an Israeli Government is implementing such a settlement program? And, if so, is the demographic meaning of such a program not a bearhug whose unavoidable end is a binational state?

V. 25 Oct 79

I R A N

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TEHRAN PAPER DEMANDS SHAH'S EXTRADITION FROM U.S.

LD241920 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1715 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Here is an item from the paper ENQELAB-E ESLAMI entitled: The Need To Try a Dangerous Criminal.

Following the victory of the Islamic revolution of Iran on 11 February, one of the problems faced by the revolution has been that of prosecuting the former shah and bringing him home to answer for his crimes and retrieving the people's property which he had stolen. In this connection, during the first weeks of the revolution, certain measures were taken and statements made by authorities of the Provisional Government. In the days that followed the revolution, the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said: The passports of the shah and his entourage, which are diplomatic, have been canceled and the Iranian Government has told all the countries with which it has relations that granting any sort of asylum, residence permit or an entry visa to the deposed shah will be deemed as a hostile act against Iran and its Islamic revolution.

Despite all this, the shah was able to leave Morocco and go to the Bahamas and then to Mexico; and right from the very beginning it was apparent that the shah intended to go to and settle in the United States. And now, after several months, under the pretext that the state of his health and illness needed checking--that is, under the pretext of illness--the shah finds his way into the United States. And the Iranian government, too, confines itself to a verbal undertaking which, by the way, is more of an expression of hope than an undertaking; that is, the shah will not resort to political activities in the United States.

From the standpoint of morality and political justice, the prosecution and punishment of the deposed shah is equally as important as the fact that the United States and any other superpower should not permit criminals, whom they appoint as dictators in various countries, to receive asylum in their countries as a reward for their services once they are vanquished; and that this issue should not affect the relations of the United States or any other superpower with the new revolutionary government.

We hope that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Government will take heed of the political importance of this issue and, now that the shah is in a country which has various agreements with Iran in accordance with which it is committed to Iran attaches tremendous importance to its relations with Iran, and that it will demand from the U. S. Government that it hand over to Iran this criminal, who even in accordance with the U.S. laws and judicial traditions--which that country has accepted--is considered a criminal against humanity, for an investigation of his deeds.

PAPER ON GOVERNMENT ENVOY'S VISIT TO KORDESTAN

LD231130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1755 GMT 22 Oct 79 LD

[From the "press review"]

[Excerpts] With regard to Mahabad, ENQELAB-E ESLAMI writes today: Last week, after talks between government officials and opposition leaders in Kordestan, Mahabad was turned into the scene of clashes between guardmen and the aggressors. In the course of the clashes, 20 people were killed and more than 50 others injured, most of them seriously.

The clashes occurred following the mopping-up operation in Mahabad against aggressors and counterrevolutionaries; this led to a siege by the aggressors on the headquarters of the guardsmen in Mahabad.

These events took place at a time when government officials were trying last week to find some light at the end of the tunnel, to find a solution to this inexplicable problem in the western part of the country that our revolution is facing.

The compromise talks did not make this possible, on the contrary, they caused a relative delay in the strike plan of the army and guardsmen aimed at mopping up the region.

In this connection, Sadeq Zibakalam, who had been visiting the region for some time, suddenly disappeared and was then released after a while.

An analytical study of this chain of events raises some questions. First, at a time when talks are shortly to be held with the opponents and when Zibakalam himself is the nucleus of the talks, how is it that he is kidnaped by the opponents? Second, if, as they claim, their talks were very useful, why did he not make them public. And third, why is it that, after being taken hostage in such a manner, casualties among guardsmen and innocent people in Mahabad are increasing?

During Khalkhali's recent visits to the western part of the country, some guardsmen implied to him that something untoward was going on between Zibakalam and the Democratic Party of Kordestan. Immediately afterward, Khalkhali issued an order for his arrest, stating that he had to leave the region within 24 hours. However, after a while, when the dust had settled, he reappeared in the region, this time carrying an order from the office of the prime minister.

As for Minister of State Foruhar's dispatch to Kordestan, there were rumors circulating of his meeting with Ezzedin Hoseyni, who has repeatedly been branded by the imam as corrupt, counterrevolutionary and a collaborator of the defunct SAVAK. This has caused anxiety among many people. However, this was immediately denied by the prime minister's office. We hope it is so, God willing, for individuals like Qasemlu [Kurdish leader] and Hoseyni do not adhere to any principle; one cannot reach any compromise with them under any circumstances.

ARMY DENIES ECONOMIC, MILITARY BLOCKADE OF MAHABAD

LD231132 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The following statement was issued today by the Combined Staff of the Iranian Islamic Republic Army:

Some newspapers in the country have been carrying reports in recent days under the heading: Economic and Military Blockade of Mahabad. These reports are utterly false. What has caused this illusion is the strict control by military units to stop the trafficking in unauthorized arms and ammunition in certain towns in the western part of the country. Such a restriction ultimately will serve to establish security and peace among our Kurdish compatriots, and it enjoys the support of all those loyal to the Islamic revolution and the independence of our dear Iran. The Combined Army Staff once again stresses that no restrictions have been imposed on people's comings and goings or on the transport of foodstuffs and other public requirements in Kordestan, but that certain facilities have been provided in these respects.

INTERIOR MINISTER REPORTS ALL QUIET IN MAHABAD

LD241126 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Text] In an interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY, Hashem Sabbaghian, the interior minister, said: The situation in Mahabad is quiet and one of the inhabitants of the town in a telephone conversation with me has said that the shops and many of the town's schools are open.

The interior minister added: The governor general of Western Azarbayjan has been told emphatically that, having thoroughly investigated the matter, he should report any shortages of foodstuffs so that an airlift to the town may be organized if there are no transport facilities in Urumiyeh for the purpose.

SARDASHT GOVERNOR REPORTS FUEL SHORTAGES

LD241128 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The town of Sardasht was quiet last night and there was no shooting. Announcing this, the governor of Sardasht said the inhabitants are short of fuel and the Urumiyeh and Miandow Ab Oil Company [NIOC branch offices], which are responsible for supplying fuel to Sardasht and to the region's rural cooperatives, are paying no attention to the problem. Despite repeated requests by those responsible in Sardasht, so far there has not been the necessary action.

UN ANNIVERSARY MEETING HEARS BAZARGAN MESSAGE, YAZDI ADDRESS

LD242040 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A special ceremony was held today at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to mark the 34th anniversary of the establishment of the UN organization. Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan's message was read at this ceremony. In a part of this message, it has been pointed out that the UN organization was established to maintain the international peace and security after the Second World War ruined parts of the world. Although this organization has faced failure during its life of 34 years, it can be referred to as one of the important elements for keeping the peace all over the world.

In his message, Bazargan said that this organization can be used for enlightening the public opinions of the people of the world in political, social and economic fields. Bazargan's message says: Considering the great role that the UN can play in making the world hear the voices of the deprived people who are approached by imperialism, Zionism and racism, we respect this international body. Bazargan's message also says that the UN organization can reveal the [word indistinct] of exploitation, colonialism and racism in the world. Bazargan has also wished that this international body makes its effort to put an end to the oppression exercised by imperialism and Zionism on the people of Palestine and of southern Lebanon.

Foreign Minister Ebrahim Yazdi said at this meeting that the UN organization is an untruly [as heard] name because this organization does not represent nations. Yazdi said this organization has turned into an association of government representatives. He stressed that this organization cannot obtain its goals as long as it keeps the present position. The UN organization will not be able to get its legality unless it solves the tragedy of Palestinians and cancels the membership of Israel and the racist regime of Rhodesia.

TEHRAN REPORTS BAZARGAN'S SPEECH IN ESFAHAN

LD250308 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Mehdi Bazargan, the prime minister, who has gone to Esfahan for a visit, made a speech at the 22nd Bahman Stadium. He spoke to thousands of people who had gathered there. The prime minister invited people from all over the country to go to their brothers and sisters in Khuzestan, Baluchestan and Kordestan without firearms and carrying foodstuffs and other material.

He asked them to convey their messages of friendship and sincerity and unity to them and to make them understand that propaganda of foreign elements and that of a few leftists and deviationists is far from reality and truth.

In another part of his speech, the prime minister, emphasizing the importance of maintaining unity, said: Victory is impossible unless we take note of two issues. One of them is jihad and fighting for the cause of God until we fulfill our goals. In this way, jihad till martyrdom should exist, and, by the grace of God, the nation of Iran has proved that for 10 years it has possessed this quality, and that this quality exists in the Iranian race, and especially in the young generation.

The second issue that will insure our victory is patience and persistence. We must endure the problems that appear after every revolution. If a nation does not come out of the arena of patience successfully, it will not achieve victory.

In another part of his speech, the prime minister referred to the deficiencies, shortcomings and troublemaking, and called these acts against patience. He added: These visits to different parts of the country are very fruitful for the government and the leadership of the revolution. It enables us to see for ourselves the unity and love among the people and this gives us strength. It is in fact a referendum. If we come to the residents of a province tired and weary, we go back with high spirits and strong hearts. God willing, we will try to work even harder.

The prime minister asked the brothers and sisters in Esfahan to overcome those who disturb the peace and security through gatherings and demonstrations and illogical violations by guiding them and reasoning with them. In another part of his speech, the prime minister emphasized the importance of unity between workers and farmers, between farmers and tradesmen, between tradesmen and officeworkers, between officeworkers and intellectuals and illiterates and other classes of society. He said: People should consider the government and its employees as a part of themselves. He added that there is no difference between the military and civilian employees.

The prime minister referred to the incidents in Kordestan and said that these events served as arenas for proving chivalry and courage. Officers, NCO's and soldiers have proved their courage with their blood and showed that the bond between the army and the nation is unbreakable.

According to reports from Esfahan, the prime minister and those accompanying him went to the iron and steel factories in Esfahan amid shouts of "Long Live Khomeyni," and "Greetings to Bazargan."

BAZARGAN, YAZDI TO VISIT ALGERIA 1 NOV

LD250728 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 25 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Eng Mehdi Bazargan, the prime minister, and Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, the foreign minister of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, will pay a visit to Algeria next week. A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in announcing this, stated that the Algerian president has invited Mehdi Bazargan and Dr Ebrahim Yazdi to visit Algeria on 1 November, which coincides with the 25th anniversary of the Algerian liberation revolution. He added that the invitation has been accepted and the prime minister and the foreign minister, accompanied by a delegation of other state officials, will pay a visit to Algeria. Bazargan's trip will be his first visit abroad as the prime minister of the Provisional Government of the Iranian Islamic Republic.

MONTAZERI CRITICIZES MEDIA FOR HANDLING OF KHOMEYNI EDICTS

LD242055 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Ayatollah Montazeri's bureau issued the following statement on the march organized for Friday 26 October expressing the solidarity between the nation and the imam:

Various imperialistic conspiracies were until the recent past all neutralized by the awareness and wrathful will of the nation, and disasters like Gonbad, Khuzestan, Naqadeh and Kordestan and the unrhythmical songs of subservient and mercenary groups were not able to take advantage of them. [sentence as heard] Now they have turned their attention toward the heart of this movement, Imam Khomeyni himself. Attacking the struggling clergy who have always walked in the first ranks of this movement, they are trying to blemish the leader of this movement who relies on the support of all our nation and resists their conspiracies like a mountain, in order to prevent the heart of the movement from beating. Unfortunately, the weak points of responsible officials who have not been able to coordinate themselves with the demands and guidelines of the imam, and who are behind in the course of the revolution, have provided the pretext for many of these destructive and road-blocking operations. Radio and television and other publicity media have not reflected the demands and the voice of the imam as they should do.

But the imam, despite all these doomed songs, is not alone. He is still in the heart of the masses and is familiar with their problems and needs and relies on their support. During recent history we cannot find a leader who thought of the masses of the people and listened to them and was the spokesman of the weakest of them as much as he has been. Now that with another movement our nation is to strike a blow in the mouth of the agents of imperialism and its idle talking followers with waves of wrath on Friday 26 October, and is going to declare its solidarity with its leader, we hope that as a sign of this unbreakable bond between the nation and the imam, all of you, all over the country will take part in this march and desist from attitudinizing, which results in division, will rise and gather around the guidelines of Imam Khomeyni, this neutralizer of conspiracies of East and West imperialism and Zionism and their internal agents. With the hope of victory for all Muslims and oppressed people of the world.

[Signed] Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri.

KEYHAN CITES JUSTICE MINISTER ON FORMATION OF NEW COURTS

LD241409 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 21 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "60 Public Courts To Operate in Tehran"]

[Excerpts] Sixty courts are to begin operating in Tehran from the middle of next week. They are to be formed following the dissolution of the courts of the provinces and provincial cities, the judicial councils and the penal courts.

Announcing this in a telephone conversation with KEYHAN, [Justice Minister] Dr Ahmad Sadr Haj-Seyyed-Javadi said: "Following the approval by the government and the Revolution Council of bills for the formation of public courts and special civil courts, fundamental changes will be made in the Ministry of Justice." The minister of justice continued: "Together with these bills, the Justice Ministry embarked on a thorough study some time ago aimed at the recruiting staff and judges for these courts." The Justice Department's discussions to select Sharia [religious law] magistrates for the special civil courts are now more or less complete and three of these courts will begin operating the middle of next week. On the composition of the courts, the minister said:

"They will consist of one shar' judge magistrate and one or two moshaver [consultant or adviser] judges. Their jurisdiction will extend to personal cases, marital disagreements, divorce, temporary marriages, permanent marriages, alimony, vaqf [endowed or entailed property] and the appointment or dismissal of attorneys."

Haj-Seyyed-Javadi stressed that the Justice Departments' studies on the formation of special civil courts and public courts at provincial and provincial city level would continue.

NVOI CALLS SHAH'S U.S. VISIT 'SATANIC MANEUVER'

TA250655 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 24 Oct 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "The U.S. Granted Residence Permit to the Treacherous Shah"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: The U.S. Government gave permission to the deposed shah, this lackey of U.S. imperialism, to enter that country and to be allegedly hospitalized in one of New York City's hospitals. Officials of the U.S. State Department have interpreted this act of their government as a humanitarian act which allegedly was made as a result of the former shah's illness. Without doubt this excuse by U.S. officials, which is worse than the offense itself, has been put forward as a solution to preserve appearances and to mislead public opinion. If he is ill, the former shah could be examined and treated in Mexico; he has no need to come to New York. Observers evaluate this act by the U.S. Government as a new satanic maneuver against the Iranian nation and government.

We all know that the Iranian people and government have persistently asked all countries not to provide a haven for the treacherous criminal and plunderer of the country's wealth, Mohammed Reza, and to deliver this international criminal to the Iranian government for trial. Fearing the reaction of the Iranian Government, the U.S. Government had previously refrained from accepting the deposed shah in the United States. Now that government has reevaluated its policy. The interesting thing is that the U.S. Government has carried out this anti-Iranian and inhuman act under the deceitful pretext of humanitarianism, which reveals the so-called humanitarian policy of that government. The U.S. Government exercises the so-called principle of humanitarianism with respect to a corrupt element who has no sense of humanitarianism, who brutally treaded on human rights in our country for years and whose hands are stained to the elbow with the blood of hundreds of thousands of our homeland's sons. Under the pretext of the humanitarian (?game), the U.S. Government has granted permission for a person to enter its country who robbed billions of dollars of the country's treasury and who should be put on trial and punished.

As we can see, humanitarianism and the defense of human rights, in the dictionary of U.S. imperialist circles, is the defense of persons like the deposed shah and Somoza, Nicaragua's dictator, and similar elements who spent a lifetime in the service of U.S. imperialism and who committed the most brutal crimes against the people of their countries, plundered the wealth of the state and finally fled from fear of the nation's vengeance. However, this is one side of the problem. The other side of the problem is that by granting entry and a residence permit to the deposed shah, this sworn enemy of our nation, the U.S. Government has again proved its inherent hostility toward the Iranian people and revolution.

This fact (?should) serve as a warning to those persons who have still pinned their hopes on friendship with the United States.

As we know, the U.S. Government apparently claims that it is desirous of improving relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran. However, as is observed through experience, due to its hostility toward our nation, it not only defends and supports any kind of anti-Iranian and counterrevolutionary conspiracy, intrigue and provocations by the agents and remnants of the former regime, but it guides and leads them. Still not satisfied with this, the U.S. Government, without taking into consideration the demand and inclination of the Iranian nation and government, has granted permission to its branded spy, the deposed Mohammad Reza, whose filthy hands are seen in all anti-Iranian conspiracies, to enter the United States of America under the pretext of examination and treatment. One cannot expect anything other than this from an imperialist government in whose hostility toward the Iranian nation there is absolutely no doubt and which the people of our homeland recognize as their number one enemy.

By always stressing this point that U.S. imperialism is the number one enemy of the Iranian nation and revolution, Imam Khomeyni calls on the people to exert their efforts to liquidate the domination of U.S. imperialism in the country. Our homeland's people have not been negligent even for one moment in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and are continuing this struggle relentlessly. However, regrettably there are those among our government officials who attempt to mislead public opinion in one way or another from the reality of America's hostility.

This attempt is especially obvious on the issue of justifying the bilateral agreements with the United States that were imposed on us during the satanic regime. We all know that all Iran-U.S. agreements violate our homeland's independence and should be annulled without any conditions whatsoever. Unfortunately, in such circumstances certain officials, despite the demands and inclination of our nation, instead of annulling these agreements, are seeking excuses to preserve them and to declare that these agreements should be reviewed and that those parts of the agreements which allegedly are to the benefit of our country should be preserved. The United States exacerbates anti-Iranian conspiracies; it grants a residence permit to the deposed and treacherous shah; and in spite of all that, there are certain individuals in our country who claim that allegedly [words indistinct] the concluded agreements are to Iran's benefit. It is through the exploitation of such supporters that the U.S. Government allows itself the luxury of permitting Mohammad Reza, the criminal and traitor, to enter its country.

AFGHANISTAN

AMIN INSTALLS 80-MEMBER POLITICAL BUREAU

BK241026 Hong Kong AFP in English 0850 GMT 24 Oct 79 BK

[Text] Islamabad, 24 Oct (AFP)--A new 80-member Politburo was installed yesterday by Afghan President Hafizollah Amin, Radio Kabul announced in a broadcast monitored here today.

The move indicated a thorough shakeup in the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) following last month's overthrow of President Nur Mohammad Taraki, observers here commented.

This view tended to be corroborated by reports from Kabul a few days ago that party militants suspected of being loyal to the late president were still being arrested. The Pakistani newspaper JANG reported today that President Amin has forbidden works published by his predecessor, though some of their prefaces were by Mr Amin himself. These prefaces called President Taraki a "great leader" bearing "the torch of the revolution," and the inspiration of the party.

Meanwhile, Afghan rebel organizations said Mr Amin's army has launched a big offensive against them in several provinces since taking power last month. The province of Paktia in particular is the theatre of major operations and heavy bombardments, independent witnesses confirmed to AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE.

The rebels said they are holding their positions in Paktia Province. They also reported mutinies in army units at Jaji, Paktia, southeast of Kabul, and at Puli-Alam, Logar Province, south of the capital. Several dozen people were killed during the mutinies and several hundred armed soldiers went over to the side of the rebels, the rebels claimed.

REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL APPROVES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

LD242035 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1730 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Comrade Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the Revolutionary Council held its third and fourth meetings at the Golkhanah Palace of the People's House today. At the morning meeting, which began about 0900, the national anthem was played. Comrade Amin then presented the agenda of the meeting to the Revolutionary council.

The Revolutionary Council held a long discussion on the (?amendment and implementation) of section 11 of the Revolutionary Council's Decree No. 3 and unanimously approved the relevant parts of this section after a series of amendments. According to the master plan, the law on salient projects for Kabul and on expropriation and sale of land was read and extensive discussion was held about its articles. As a result, this law was unanimously approved after the amendment of some of its articles.

Similarly, the Revolutionary Council discussed the land tax law which has been formulated in 5 chapters and 27 articles, and after amending some of its articles, unanimously approved this law. Discussion was also held at the morning meeting on the laws regulating land ownership and pharmacies. After amending some of the articles, the Revolutionary Council unanimously approved the land ownership law in 8 chapters and 51 articles and the pharmacy law in 5 chapters and 49 articles.

The fourth meeting of the Revolutionary Council, which was held under Comrade Hafizollah Amin at 1400, discussed laws on road transport, water rates, the individual status register, and the fourth appendix to the Civil Service Law. After discussion, some changes in the articles of these laws were made and as a result of the voting, the law on the activity of road transport was approved unanimously in 7 chapters and 51 articles, the water rates law in 4 chapters and 21 articles, the law on the individual status register in 12 chapters and 86 articles, and the fourth appendix of the Civil Service Law in 7 articles.

The law on the auction of properties of government offices and enterprises was approved in 5 chapters and 25 articles, the maternity leave law in 5 articles, the Afghan national insurance law in 8 chapters and 43 articles, and the tourism law in 4 chapters and 16 articles were discussed article by article. After amending some articles, the laws were unanimously approved.

The BAKHTAR correspondent adds that at the fourth meeting of the Revolutionary Council, discussion was held on the first appendix of the cooperatives law. Discussion was also held on the law regulating the duties of the Revolutionary Council, the conscription law. After amendments were made, they were unanimously approved.

Similarly, in accordance with the previous resolutions and in the light of Hafizollah Amin's speech on 23 October, the DRA's first economic and social development plan was unanimously approved by the Revolutionary Council.

The BAKHTAR correspondent adds that the Revolutionary Council meetings ended with a revolutionary and scholarly speech by the hero of the Saur Revolution, comrade Amin, which was broadcast at 1900 on the radio and television of the people of Afghanistan. The Pashto text of Comrade Amin's speech will be broadcast at 1900 and 2100 on Kabul Domestic Service tomorrow.

DETAINED BRITISH JOURNALISTS DEPART FOR INDIA

BK250902 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 25 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The two British journalists who were detained in Afghanistan on Sunday left for New Delhi last night after their release.

BANGLADESH

PRESIDENT URGES STRONG POLITICAL, ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS

BK240332 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 23 Oct 79 BK

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman has called upon the people to form strong political and economic organizations of their own up to the village level as a step toward their socio-economic progress and well-being. The president was addressing a number of largely attended public meetings at (Shibon), (Banpur), (Chambagh) and (Monipur) on the Nowgong subdivision of Rajshahi district today.

President Zia said it is only by organizing themselves politically and economically that the people can be a formidable force against exploitation by dishonest and unscrupulous elements of society. The president said that the people should also organize themselves for materializing the purpose of the forthcoming revolution which is to be brought about through peaceful democratic means. He said the nation is facing numerous problems and to solve them expeditiously it is necessary to bring about radical changes in many sectors of our national life including administration, agriculture, education and law. President Zia said the sole purpose of the forthcoming revolution is to (?tone) up the fabric of the society and to strengthen the foundation of our economic and political life. The president returned to the capital in the afternoon.

BURMA BOUNDARY DEMARCATION PLAN FINALIZED

BK231627 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 23 Oct 79 BK

[Text] Representatives of Bangladesh and Burma who met in Rangoon last week have finalized plans for the demarcation of the land section of the boundary between the two countries. The final plan for the demarcation of the boundary was signed and exchanged by the leaders of the two countries' delegations.

An official spokesman said in Dacca today that the physical demarcation of the boundary between the two countries will begin on the 3d of December next.

INDIA

CONGRESS-I ACCUSES GOVERNMENT OF MISUSING MASS MEDIA

BK250853 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 25 Oct 79 BK

[Text] Congress-I workers held a demonstration in New Delhi today protesting against the alleged misuse of All India Radio, Doordarshan [Television India] and news agencies by the government. They were led by the Delhi Pradesh [state] Congress-I president, Mr H.K.L. Bhagat. He alleged that the mass media are being used for propaganda against the Congress-I and its leader, Mrs Gandhi. Mr Bhagat has submitted a memorandum to the president urging him to take necessary steps for what it called the fair functioning of the media and news agencies on the eve of the general elections.

LOK DAL OFFICIALS INJURED AT MEETING IN RAJASTHAN

BK250936 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 25 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The Lok Dal working president, Mr Raj Narain, and the party's general secretary, Mr B.P. Maurya, were injured last night when they were hit by stones thrown at them while they were addressing a meeting at Kota, Rajsthan.

Mr Rajendra Puri, another party general secretary, told PTI in New Delhi that both the leaders were given first aid in a local hospital and discharged later. Five others, including a secretary of the local Vidyarthi Parishad [students union], were also injured.

NEPAL

SHAHI RETURNS FROM UN, COMMENTS ON KAMPUCHEA

BK241521 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 24 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr K.B. Shahi, returned to the capital this morning after leading the Nepalese delegation to the 34th General Assembly of the United Nations. A contingent of the Royal Nepalese Army presented a guard of honor to the foreign minister at the Tribhuvan International Airport.

Talking to newsmen on his arrival at the airport, Mr Shahi said the Nepalese delegation will continue to take an active interest in all issues designed to strengthen the United Nations system and further the cause of peace and cooperation among nations. The task this year, he said, has been made somewhat easier because of the fact that, on many of the urgent issues that are being discussed at the United Nations, there was a declaration of the recent nonaligned summit and particularly the policy statement made by his majesty the king in Havana as the frame of reference. [sentence as heard] Stating that Nepal's commitment to the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter is total and deep, Mr Shahi said as such Nepal attaches great importance to the deliberations and decisions of the world organization.

On the situation in Kampuchea, a new item on the agenda, the foreign minister said Nepal will support any move that will respect territorial integrity and independence of a member state of the United Nations in adherence to the principles of the UN Charter, including noninterference in internal affairs of other states.

PAKISTAN

PRESIDENT REITERATES ON PEACEFUL USE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

BK250937 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 24 OCT 79 BK

[Excerpt] The president, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, has reiterated that Pakistan's nuclear energy program is for peaceful purposes and that we are sure to get necessary assistance and help in this connection from all those who love peace.

Speaking at a UN Day function in Islamabad this evening, he expressed the hope that the countries and people who love lasting world peace and prosperity of mankind would provide assistance and help Pakistan in its quest for peaceful nuclear energy. He said through mutual efforts in exploiting the natural resources for peaceful purposes, we can again and serve the cause of peace.

The president also reiterated Pakistan's belief in eternal world peace and its desire to develop harmonious relations with all its neighbors, big powers and other countries in the world. He said we want to develop our relations in the basis of mutual trust and peaceful intention.

COAST GUARD SEIZES INDIAN CARGO LAUNCH

BK241042 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 24 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The Pakistan coast guards have seized an Indian cargo launch "Bharat Milap" which violated the Pakistan territorial waters. The launch was carrying second-hand foreign clothings worth about 1.5 million rupees. The crew consisting of 11 persons have been detained, and further investigations are in progress.

BRIEFS

BANGLADESH ACTING NAVAL CHIEF--The assistant chief of naval staff, Commodore Mahboob Ali Khan, has been appointed acting chief of the naval staff from the 4th of next month. The Navy chief, Rear Admiral M.H. Khan, has been allowed to proceed on privileged leave from that date preparatory to retirement. [Text] [Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 22 Oct 79 BK]

AFGHAN REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN--According to the latest official figures, another 5,600 Afghan refugees have crossed into Pakistan. This raises the number of refugees now in Pakistan to over 205,000. Of these about 158,000 are in the Northwest Frontier Province and about 48,000 in Baluchistan. These figures relate to those refugees who have not registered themselves with the Pakistan authorities and do not include those refugees who are staying with their kin in Pakistan or on their own. [Text] [Karachi Domestic Service English 0300 GMT 24 Oct 79 BK].